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WOMAN'S WORK
IN TENNESSEE ✓



CONTAINS

A History of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, Mountain Settlement Work, Civil Service Reform, Prison Reform, Civic Work, Home Economics, Rural Co-operation, Health Improvement, etc., also portraits and biographical sketches of women, prominent in educational, financial, commercial, club, social and philanthropic activities in the State of Tennessee

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Introductory

THE Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs takes special pride in the presentation of this work, and offers it as a tribute, not only to the State, but to generations yet unborn.

It represents the faith of the Federation—its dreams in fulfillment. Successful, because it has been a work of the heart as well as the hand. As a consequence, in our mountains in the years to come, there will be no little children suffering as a result of ignorance; no girls or boys without being able to write their name, nor read it when it is written. Because of the work of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, never again in Tennessee will there be pathetic women holding out wasted hands to the years as they pass—holding them out always, and always empty.

Equal in every way with the history of the courage and greatness of the men of Tennessee is that of its women. Greater, because of its character, is their work. In these pages we partially tell the story of the mountain cabins, into whose lives the women of the Tennessee Federation have brought the hope of religion and the blessings of health and hygiene. Into the darkened valleys they came, holding high the lighted torch of education, showing up ignorance and superstition hiding 'neath the garb of darkness. From log cabin homes, little barefoot covite girls and boys now climb the trail to the mountain schools, proud of the chance to learn—a chance for which generations yearned there in the heart of the Cumberland. Through the portals of these schools, the children of the covites may pass to the higher life of the universities, and thus into the professional world.

We have given only actual facts in regard to the work. We trust that the following pages will prove full of interest to our readers, and feel sure that time spent in perusal will give a better idea of Federation work and achievement in Tennessee than could possibly come through any other channel.



Dedication

This volume would commemorate
The splendid women of our State.

As pioneers of progress they,
In many paths have led the way.

And thus have finest purpose gained,
And fairest heights of hope attained.

In every worthy cause their aid,
Has been alert and unafraid.

Alone,—or with united force,
They followed Aspiration's course.

And so 'tis mete, and very just,
To hold their noble deeds in trust.

“Their works do praise them in the gates,”
While Honor on Achievements waits.

Wm. T. Barrow

Pledge of
Tennessee Federation
of
Women's Clubs

"We pledge ourselves to use our united strength to make better homes, better schools, better surroundings, better scholarship, and better lives; to work together for civic health and civic righteousness; to preserve our heritage—the forests, and the natural beauties of the land; to procure for our children an education which fits them for life—the training of the hand and the heart as well as the head; to protect the children not our own, who are deprived of the birthright of natural childhood; to obtain right conditions and proper safeguards for the women who toil."

A Retrospectus

TENNESSEE is of peculiar topographical formation, and equally so geographically speaking. Her mountains are as walls that shut in the valleys—shut them off as completely as the walls of a tomb. And because of the isolation, the revolutionists of North Carolina drifted over the hills and into those valleys. More of them came each year, yet they scarcely ever saw each other, families living alone, not knowing their neighbors two miles distant.

The pioneers in the mountains came from sturdy stock, and were splendidly educated, but this was lost in the years between, and there came a time, not 50 years ago, when the people of the Smokies were wrapped in the superstition of ignorance and the darkness of illiteracy. Furthermore, they had grown so indifferent they made no effort to live under sanitary conditions. They lived, and still live, in coves in the mountains. At night they closed the entrance—there were no windows and as many as ten people would live in one of these 9 by 12 cove rooms.

Then came the dawn, growth and progress of Women's Clubs. Among the questions agitated was one regarding the fact that in the published report of the United States Government, Tennessee was almost last in the states of illiterate standing. Investigation was made and it was found that the illiteracy was largely caused by the mountaineers—those who lived in that vast territory of the Smokies and Cumberlands—a section as large in area as the German Empire, as beautiful as Switzerland, and full of natural resources. The Clubs began mountain settlement work, East Tennessee Clubs being among the first to work, and work hard, and for unity of purpose the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs was formed. At their conventions this mountain settlement work was pushed to the front. Legislative measures were effective in passing compulsory educational laws and other helpful measures. Traveling libraries came after the crude school houses, health and hygiene are taught by the Domestic Science teacher and the trained nurse. The torch of education was held high over the valleys, lighting up the gloom of ignorance, the darkness of superstition, sending hope into hopeless hearts and planting seeds of ambition that rapidly bore fruit. All this has been Woman's Work in Tennessee, and this is only a part of her work—a part of what she has accomplished. The work of the women of other sections of the country is known in song and story—but little is heard of the splendid work of the women of Tennessee. It is to preserve their work for future generations that the Federation decided to put out this edition—"WOMAN'S WORK IN TENNESSEE." In this way we will place in the Hall of Fame the photographs and biographies of our women, where in future years their names will mean something more than family memories.



Mrs. Geo. W. Denney

PRESIDENT TENNESSEE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUB

Mrs. Denney is the youngest president the Tennessee Federation—in its twenty years' existence—has ever had. Elected at the Memphis convention, 1913, she has piloted the six thousand club women through a remarkably successful regime.

Three conventions already bear testimony to her fairness as presiding officer—an expert parliamentarian. At Pulaski, May, 1914; at Morristown, May, 1915, and at Chattanooga, May, 1916.

As an enthusiastic member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Daughters of the American Revolution, having held the presidency twice in the first, and State offices in the second—Mrs. Denney started her club career. As vice-president of the National Conservation Exposition of the Woman's Department, she became widely known. A woman of rare tact and charm, with a fine mind and exceptional executive ability, Mrs. Denney has proved herself a born leader. Her creed is brief—but to the point—"practical Christianity," and to this end she bends every effort to make the Tennessee Federation very much worth while.

A month before she became president of the Federation, she was president of Ossoli Circle—Knoxville—the oldest Federated club in the south, and it was her idea, in fact, she made the motion that Ossoli present to the State Federation two measures; the first, a bill providing for an appropriation for a Vocational School for delinquent Girls; and the second, a bill to make women eligible to serve on school boards and on all governing boards of State institutions, where women and children were confined. As soon as the legislature convened, Mrs. Denney went to Nashville, and lobbied most untiringly for six weeks. It is club history that they both passed with phenomenal success. Those two bills have made Tennessee club women famous, and it was most gratifying to them to have Mrs. Denney and the chairman of legislation placed on the Vocational School Board by Gov. Tom C. Rye.

The Mountain Settlement work has been of the deepest interest to Mrs. Denney, and each year she goes into the mountains to visit the schools and herself learn the needs of the mountain people.

Her term of office expires May, 1917, having been re-elected at Morristown. It is very fitting that the last convention to which she is eligible to preside, should be at Tullahoma, where her pet hobby—the Vocational School for Delinquent Girls—will be a reality.

She has been an indefatigable worker, giving freely of herself, her time and her means; and, possibly, no woman in the state is better known or more sincerely admired and loved. The only regret is that the presidency of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs is limited.

The Pioneer Women of Tennessee

A Tribute and a Revery.

Mrs. Francis J. Byrne.

*“What will not woman, gentle woman dare
When strong affection stirs her spirit up?”*

FROM the glaring noonday light of the present, with its rush from one pursuit to another, with its utter disregard for the finer courtesies of life, with its lust for wealth, with its disheartening strife for place, let us step back into the days of the pioneer women of Tennessee.

Ah! Those women of a by-gone era, who led such different lives from ours—that we have absolutely almost nothing in common with them save our sex and our mother hearts, for women are still women, and mothers still love, thank God! whether they part their hair in the middle and comb it uncompromisingly into an unbecoming knot at the back, or whether they spend an increasing number of hours at the beauty shop in a vain endeavor to cheat Time of his toll.

They lived such earnest lives—these pioneer women of Tennessee, filled with such unceasing toil, that we who fritter away so much time, keyed to the highest notch to keep up with the procession, really cannot conceive how their strength held out—so often through three score years and ten.

“Full many a gem of purest ray serene, the dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air.”

Full many a woman of talent superior to many of the so-called leaders of the present day is unknown to fame save when some pretty young girl goes rummaging amongst great-grandmother's things for finery with the stamp of true aristocratic individuality.

It is meet that we should weave a wreath of laurel to lay in sacred reverence at the feet of these women whose courage and whose affection have stimulated the world to move forward.

Think of the fortitude required to bear and rear children among the discomforts, incident to the life of a pioneer, and then pause in awe at the fact of the wonderful mentality which these women transmitted to their sons in the brief respites from what appears to us, ceaseless drudgery.

Women in any age are usually martyrs to duty and most of them never reach the *sine qua non* of their heart's desire. Longfellow says:

“The life of a woman is full of woe,
Toiling on and on and on,
With breaking heart and tearful eyes,
And silent lips, and in the soul
The secret longings that arise,
Which this world never satisfies
Some more, some less, but on the whole
Not one quite happy, no, not one.”

But they were strong for there was much to suffer; they were brave for there was much to dare.

And the pioneer woman at least could see results. They could estimate from year to year what they had accomplished, and it must have made the pulse beat high with pride, to realize that they had really helped their husbands in the battle with Nature. “The clanking loom and whirring spinning wheel” were proof sufficient that the women were helpmates for those toiling in the field and forest; and it was not long before they proved of service with the rifle when the home was threatened by savage foes. Clad in fabrics of their own handiwork, as the men were garbed in skins or the coarsest texture of the loom, their part in the making of a state was manifestly important. Some one has contended that history should be rewritten, so that women could be given the praise and glory they deserve in the development of civilization. The same suggestion applies with force to those who have assisted in taming the wilderness.”

The pioneer women were the true helpmeets and if the men went out to represent them when it was necessary to cast a ballot, it was because they were too important a factor in

the home life to be spared, for verily they looked well to the ways of their households, and ate not the bread of idleness. And in those early days, the family interests were so united that the husband really did represent the family opinion, and woman did her part because she was inspired by a lofty purpose, and not for any material gain or for the applause of the world. Did the reward of a satisfied conscience compensate them for the hardships which they endured? The feeble hymn of praise which we raise in their honor today can not reach the ears, long since dulled to human sounds.

“What worth is eulogy’s blindest breath
When whispered in ears that are hushed in death.”

The pioneer women had at least this advantage over many women of today, they reigned with an absolute and undisputed sway over their own households. Within their realm they were queens indeed, and when their toilworn hands were folded over their pulseless bosoms, they could carry with them to the other shore the conscious expectation of the greeting, “Well done thou good and faithful servant.”

They were loved or not loved for their inherent traits of character—they were real people stripped of the various artificialities of the life of the present. They were beautiful or not, as God made them, and they taught their children the high moral law, and set before them an example of rectitude in deed as well as in word. They were kindly toward other human beings, realizing and understanding the brotherhood of man.

Ah! the pioneer women of Tennessee, all honor to them. They had the opportunity to live their own lives and to be themselves, they “grew in grace and in favor with God and man,” because they gave their thought and their attention to the things that were elemental and essential. They held aloft the banner of civilization, and wherever they came, they brought the rose of charming companionship and gracious presence, but they cultivated the substantial virtues and they teach to us today the lesson that “Life is more than language, and that thought is more than speech.” Did they do as much for humanity, each working in her own little niche, as we do banded together in innumerable women’s clubs and restlessly going from one thing to the other? It seems to me that they did, and more.

The women of the generations succeeding the pioneer women are the ones who were lax and not on the alert to catch the note of warning, for when the evils of an older civilization began to tinge the clear crystal of the early social life, they were not as brave in battling with these social problems as their pioneer mothers had been in overcoming physical difficulties.

It seems a pity, where there are so many women whose names we do not know and who deserve mention equally with those whom history has handed down—to use any names at all. But the historian has so beautifully described a few of the “Mothers in Israel” that I shall quote from various historical articles with a view of bringing the great work of the pioneer women clearly to the reader’s attention. Ella Wheeler Wilcox says:

“She cut a path through tangled underwood
Of old traditions, out to broader ways—

* * * * *

But, Oh! the thorns, before the crown of bays,
The world gives lashes to its pioneers
Until the goal is reached—then deafening cheers.”

The tragic story of Mrs. James Brown, who, with one of her daughters, was taken by the Creeks and driven two hundred miles with feet blistered and bleeding, and remained in captivity seventeen months, did not keep other brave women from casting in their lot with the pioneers.

Mrs. Sarah Buchanan is a fitting type of the pioneer woman. In Appleton’s Cyclopaedia of American Biography she is referred to as having become celebrated as the greatest heroine of the west. Tennessee at that time being considered in the west, before the accession of the immense territory since added. Her bravery was displayed on many occasions, and the manner in which she assisted the men and cheered them on, in the attack on Fort Buchanan, serves to show the spirit that actuated the pioneer woman. In an attack on Zeigler’s station on June 26, 1792, the wife and six children of Capt. Joseph Wilson, besides eleven others, were captured and carried away by the Indians. Mrs. Wilson was a sister of Gen. James White, the founder of Knoxville. Gen. James Winchester and Col. Edward Douglass went in pursuit; but the Indians being too far ahead, and fearing that the captives would be slain if the Indians were pressed too hard, the pursuit was abandoned. A few days afterward

Fort Buchanan was attacked by about 700 Indians. Sarah Buchanan and the other women with her, seizing the men's hats or caps would hold them in front of the vacant port holes for the purpose of deceiving the Indians as to the size of the garrison. When the bullets gave out, Sarah was ready with an apronful moulded from pewter plates and spoons. She cheered the defenders in every possible way and her efforts bore fruit in their finally winning the victory.

Mary Bledsoe, wife of Col. Anthony Bledsoe, was another such woman. Col. Bledsoe and his brother, Englishmen, were among the first to emigrate to the valley of the Holston. Col. Bledsoe, who was put in command of the militia, was often required to repel invasions. Mary Bledsoe would insist upon her husband being on the frontier, although well aware of the terrible risk of herself and children. She, as well as the other women of that time, ably assisted their husbands in defending their homes against murderous attacks.

And what shall we say of Catherine Sevier, affectionately known as "Bonny Kate," the second wife of Gen. John Sevier? She was the daughter of Samuel Sherrill, one of the leading settlers on the Watauga river. When Fort Watauga was attacked she was cut off from escape, but dodging the Indians she managed to evade them, and was assisted to safety by John Sevier. Sevier at that time was married, but his wife dying in the early part of the year 1780, leaving ten children, he married Kate some months afterwards. She became the mother of eight children. After her husband's death she returned to a place called "The Dale." One who visited her there describes her, although then in an advanced age as stately in carriage, with piercing blue eyes, raven locks, a Roman nose, and a mouth with unmistakable firmness. She ably assisted her husband, who had done more than any other man to mould the destinies of the state. While not versed in books, she possessed a good heart and winsome ways, and no small share of the credit due to Sevier for his success in the upbuilding of the state and in the winning of battles, not one of which he ever lost, is to be attributed to "Bonny Kate."

Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of Gen. Andrew Jackson, was not subjected to the strain, nor obliged to engage in the scenes that many another pioneer woman had to endure. After her marriage to Gen. Jackson she and her husband lived for many years in a log house of four rooms, about ten miles from Nashville. When the general had attained fame and fortune, he built the more pretentious and now historic home "The Hermitage." Mrs. Jackson was a warm-hearted, frank and cheerful woman, quiet and even tempered, with no hankering after social position. She died a few weeks after her husband was elected to the high office of president of the United States.

Mrs. William Blount, wife of Gov. Blount, who before her marriage was Mary Granger, was an accomplished lady and did much to refine the first inhabitants of Knoxville, where in the infancy of society, after it became the seat of government, we meet with evidences of gentility and polish, refinement and etiquette hardly to be expected in a new community. The governor and his wife lived in a log cabin. Dr. Ramsey, the historian, speaking of her, says: "Under her administration a grace and charm were given to the society of the place, the more remarkable and attractive from the external circumstances under which they were from the necessity of the case exhibited in the new towns upon a distant frontier."

But it is to these pioneer women "en masse" that I would drink a toast in the crystal drops of the Tennessee Falls. May their example be not wasted, but ever be an inspiration to their daughters to the third and fourth generations. May their memory glow and burn with iridescent flashing of a diamond, spurring us to greater efforts, rousing us to higher aims. Thinking of their labors, their sorrows, their hopes and fears, we understand what the poet meant when he said:

"Ever after mortal effort, ever after mortal pains,
Something to which light is shadow,
Something unexpressed remains:
Ever after human question, ever after human quest,
Something farther than the farthest,
Something better than the best."



Mrs. Mary A. Giles Howard

Mrs. Mary Alveretta Giles Howard was born in Nashville and moved with her father and brother to Chattanooga, when quite a young girl. She received her education at Nashville in the public schools and Cumberland Female College at McMinnville. She has no children of her own and yet her interest in the children of others is a disputation of the oft repeated assertion of mothers that the childless woman "lacks the feeling of a mother." Mrs. Howard has given many a child what many a woman has failed or neglected to give her own—of love, of light, of life. She has educated two children and has aided materially in the education of many others. She contributes liberally to the Mountain Settlement work and is an active worker for child welfare and for the uplift of the girls. She is interested in the social reform movement, the prison reform movement and believes these and all other good works will be served by the political reform that brings woman into equal privilege and equal responsibility with man. Besides her work for charity and uplift, she takes an active part in civic improvement of her city. She is president of Chattanooga Woman's Club, and also president of Chattanooga's Council of Women. Mrs. Howard is an active member of the Episcopal Church and for fifteen years has served the St. Paul's Guild as its president. This is one of the largest church organizations in Chattanooga. She is vice-president of Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs. She is on Woman's Board of Bonny Oaks, City and County Reform School, and is state chairman of General Federation Endowment Fund. Mrs. Howard is one of the useful women of her city, Chattanooga, and of the state of Tennessee. She has traveled extensively in the United States and abroad.

Twenty Years of the Tennessee Federation

Mrs. William Stewart Harkness.

Recording Secretary Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs.



THE history of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs is a record of achievement, resulting from organization and co-operation. In reviewing the pages of its record one is impressed with the fact that many, many objects, for which the Federation labored in its earlier days, have been accomplished. Born in a day when women's clubs were in an experimental stage, it has thrived and grown, and lived to see organized club women a great force for good, not only in community, town, city and state, but in the nation. From its small beginning, when a few earnest, interested club women met in Knoxville on February 14, 1896, and gave to Tennessee its Federation, it has grown into a strong organization of nearly one hundred and fifty clubs, numbering more than six thousand women, alert, active and anxious to either lead or assist in any movement that means betterment. Its work is carried on along many lines of endeavor. It has

enlisted under its banner the women of the towns and the cities, and it is reaching out a welcoming hand to the women of the rural districts. Not that these women need the Federation any more, or as much, as the Federation needs them, but it is with the idea that in numbers there is power, in unity there lies strength. Those pioneer club women of Tennessee who gave the state its Federation builded better than they knew, for they have given Tennessee a magnificent organization of women united in a common cause for the betterment and uplift of humanity. Through the passing years has the Federation grown in power and in influence.

Delegates from twenty women's clubs of Tennessee assembled for the first time in Knoxville at the call of Ossoli Circle on February 14, 1896, for the purpose of organizing a State Federation. It was with an earnest desire for service and a broader field for work that these women's clubs of the state felt the need of unification. Federation would bring the women's clubs into communication for acquaintance, helpfulness and quicker interest along all lines of growth, for through federation they could best learn to understand the needs and recognize the limitless opportunities for doing good. Through united effort the women could learn to develop their larger selves, their ideas, their visions.

Mrs. C. J. McClung, president of Ossoli Circle, Knoxville, called the meeting to order and Mrs. J. M. Greer, president of the Nineteenth Century Club of Memphis, was elected chairman, with Mrs. Charles A. Perkins of Ossoli Circle as secretary.

The following enrollment committee was appointed: Mrs. Thorndike, of the Woman's club (literary) of Harriman; Mrs. Burger, of the Tuesday club, Maryville; Mrs. Allen, of Ossoli Circle, Knoxville.

While the committee was preparing its report, five minute talks were given on the "Reasons for State Federation" by Mrs. W. D. Beard of the Ingleside Literary club, Memphis, and chairman of the state committee of correspondence for the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. C. J. McClung of Ossoli Circle, Mrs. L. C. French of the W. E. & I. U., Knoxville; Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Watkins of the Woman's Club, Memphis; Mrs. John Williams of the W. E. & I. U., Knoxville; Mrs. Charles A. Perkins of Ossoli Circle, Knoxville.

The following list shows the clubs that came to be charter members of Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, together with their presidents or delegates.

Ossoli Circle, Knoxville, president, Mrs. C. J. McClung.

W. E. & I. U., Knoxville, president, Mrs. John H. Frazee.

King's Daughters, Knoxville, president, Miss Pauline Woodruff.

Woman's Relief Corps, Knoxville, delegate, Mrs. Antoinette E. Patterson.

Woman's Club, Memphis, delegate, Mrs. J. C. Neeley, Jr.

Nineteenth Century, Memphis, president, Mrs. J. M. Greer.

Ingleside Literary Club, Memphis, delegate, Mrs. W. D. Beard.

Woman's Club, Chattanooga, president, Mrs. Jeanette Greve.

Kosmos Club, Chattanooga, delegate, Mrs. J. G. Richardson.

Magazine Club, Cleveland, delegate, Mrs. L. H. Day.
Monday Club, Johnson City, president, Mrs. C. D. Friberg.
Chilhowee Club, Maryville, president, Mrs. S. M. Boardman.
Tuesday Club, Maryville, delegate, Mrs. Joseph Burger.
Woman's Literary, Harriman, delegates, Mrs. Thorndike, Mrs. H. C. Stevens.
Magazine Club, Pulaski, delegate, Mrs. Romine.

Literary Club, Morristown, delegate, Miss Lula Cain.

Woman's Council, Memphis, delegate, Miss Clara Conway.

Clara Conway Alumnae Association, Memphis, delegate, Miss Clara Conway.

Barbara Blount Literary Society State University, president, Miss Nannie Moore.

Soma Sala Literary Society, Morristown, president, Mrs. W. L. Dickson.

Mrs. Frazee of W. E. & I. U. made the motion that the sentiment of the body was favorable to federation, and it was seconded by Mrs. Charles E. McTeer of Ossoli Circle, and carried unanimously.

Mrs. C. E. McTeer, Knoxville; Mrs. J. H. Richardson, Chattanooga; Mrs. J. Wilks, Pulaski; Mrs. J. V. Kirkland, Nashville; Mrs. Grace Watkins, Memphis; and Mrs. L. C. French, Knoxville, drafted the first constitution and by-laws of the State Federation.

Mrs. W. D. Beard was unanimously elected president; Mrs. J. H. Richardson of Chattanooga was elected vice-president; Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, Knoxville, recording secretary; Mrs. Thorndike, Harriman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Joseph Burger, Maryville, treasurer; Mrs. Romine, Pulaski, auditor.

This was the origination of the organization known as the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs.

The officers of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs met in the Hotel Flanders, Knoxville, October 20, 1896, when the work of the Federation was discussed. Mrs. Lucy Crozier accepted the chairmanship of the department of education, left vacant by the resignation of Miss Clara Conway. An invitation to hold the next meeting with the Nineteenth Century Club of Memphis, the middle of February, 1897, was accepted.

On February 2d and 3d, 1897, the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs held convention in Memphis with the Nineteenth Century Club. Mrs. R. C. Graves was president at that time, of the Nineteenth Century Club, and after introducing Mrs. W. D. Beard, state president, she gave a beautiful address of welcome.

It was during this meeting that the Memphis Shakespearean Circle, composed of men and women, applied for and was admitted to membership in the State Federation. Mrs. Beard then announced that Judge Greer, president of the Shakespearean Circle, had the honor of being the first man on the official board of the State Federation.

During this convention the club motto, "Unity of Purpose," and the design for a federation pin were chosen, the form of the badge or pin to be a circle, and the color green, the letters of the motto and the word "Tennessee" underneath to be in gold.

As education has been from the beginning and is still one of the strongest departments of the Federation's work, great stress was put upon the subject.

The educational committee was: Mrs. L. C. French, Knoxville, chairman; Mrs. Clarence A. Bencoter, Chattanooga; Mrs. Keith Follett, Maryville; Mrs. B. F. Turner, Memphis; Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, Knoxville; Mrs. E. O. Thorndike, Harriman.

Mrs. French reported that a letter on industrial training had been sent out to all the clubs to stimulate interest in that line. Industrial education was discussed, and several helpful papers along educational lines were read.

Miss Crozier considered the subject, "The Young Woman of the State a Potential Factor." Mrs. B. F. Turner read a paper in reference to "The Moral Influences of Industrial Training." Mrs. C. J. McClung considered the advantages which would arise from having industrial training.

In her closing remarks, Mrs. Beard said that "harmony has been the key note of this convention. We thank you club women for the encouragement of your attendance and earnest attention to business. We take it as a practical endorsement of the Federation idea, and an earnest promise of the influence which will live in history."

The Nineteenth Century Club gave a reception in honor of the visiting delegates in the Peabody hotel on the night of February 3d, and this brought to a close the first annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs.

At the opening of the Woman's Building at the Tennessee Centennial, a gavel was presented to Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, head of the woman's department, by Mrs. W. D. Beard, president of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, with these words: "In Old Chilhowee's fastness a giant oak lifted its lordly head into cloudland. Later on, in the evolution

of events, the trunk of this forest king became a diamond corner of the log house built by pioneers for the first capitol of Tennessee. A fragment of this diamond corner, shaped into a gavel, transformed into a thing of beauty, and a symbol of power in the hands of the president of the Woman's Centennial Board, its call is absolute. In the close of the Nineteenth century the gavel is placed in contrast with the spinning wheel, and the loom of the old and beside the sewing machine and the cook stove of the new era of life. The first echo of your gavel within this grand woman's building makes a page in future history of womanly achievements, in architecture, in the arts and sciences, and in educational development along all lines far exceeding our dreams of possibility. In this palace beautiful woman has reached the heights of endeavor. The women of Tennessee, through each decade have been courageous, conservative and true. The unwritten history of Tennessee is replete with the memory of her lovely women, who, through grace and gentleness, have won the hearts of her gallant men. I am sure that history will repeat itself and that your rulings will exemplify the honor of bringing you the allegiance of Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs."

Mrs. Kirkman gracefully responded, saying: "On behalf of the Woman's Department I accept this beautiful gavel, with grateful thanks to the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs. A gavel is a symbol of social order, and this one taken from the heart of oak, cradled in the mountains of Tennessee, might fittingly symbolize those stern qualities, Truth, Virtue and Patriotism, which can alone build and preserve states. Then let it be treasured and transmitted to future workers in woman's cause until it becomes the brightest jewel in the chaplet of memory which shall crown this centennial year."

The gavel was obtained through the courtesy of Mr. B. Rush Strong of Knoxville, who owned the property once used as the first capitol of Tennessee. He donated the wood, and Mr. William Epps of Knoxville took charge of the block of oak, and placed it in the hands of the artist, Mr. Harry Davidson of Knoxville, who deftly entwined the laurel of the East Tennessee mountains and the hickory of Jackson's home in artistic carving. The gold plate on which was engraved Mrs. Kirkman's name and the date of the occasion, was furnished by Hope Brothers, Knoxville.

Chattanooga entertained the next convention of Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs on February 2d, 3d and 4th, 1898. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Beard and the address of welcome was given by Mrs. Laura D. Eakin, president of the Woman's Club. The club reports were very encouraging and showed the gradual growth of the organization. A delightful reception was tendered at the residence of Mrs. D. M. Stewart of the Woman's Club. This hospitality was extended by Kosmos and the Woman's Club, at whose invitation the federation met in that city.

During the second day's meeting Mrs. Clarence Selden, president of the Nineteenth Century Club, Memphis, presented the draft of a bill on behalf of that club, which had for its object the eligibility of women to school boards in the state of Tennessee. Mrs. C. A. Perkins moved "that it be the sense of the convention that we endorse this bill, and ask the different clubs to use their influence in securing its passage through the legislature of this state. It carried without discussion. A bill in regard to compulsory education, having the endorsement of the Federated Clubs of Knoxville, was presented by the recording secretary, Mrs. Perkins. The Federation also approved this bill.

Mrs. Walker Kennedy of the Nineteenth Century Club read a paper entitled, "What is the New Movement in Education?" which not only did great credit to its author, but reflected much honor upon her club and the State Federation.

The following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. W. D. Beard, Memphis.

Vice-President, Mrs. Chas. M. Greve, Chattanooga.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lincoln Amhurst, Johnson City.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jonathan Tipton, Knoxville.

Treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Dickson, Morristown.

Auditor, Miss Leah S. Fletcher, Cleveland.

Mrs. P. C. Wilson of the Woman's Club entertained the delegates and visitors at her home with a Japanese lunch. The hostess not only exhibited many curios from Japan and China, but served a luncheon of Chinese and Japanese food which was partaken of with chop sticks.

The third convention of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs was held in Maryville, April 12th, 13th and 14th, 1899, at the invitation of Chilhowee and Tuesday clubs. Miss Margerite E. Henry gave a most cordial address of welcome to which Mrs. Beard wittingly responded.

At this meeting Prof. Charles Turner of the University of Tennessee gave a very profitable talk on "Present Laws on Our Statute Books Concerning Education in Tennessee." A delightful musical in charge of Mrs. John Lamar Meek of Knoxville was given in the Presbyterian church, where more than a thousand people enjoyed the classical programme given by the following Tennessee musicians: Mrs. Meek, Misses Noa, Kruttsch, Fanz, McDonald, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Flenniken and Mr. Alford.

Miss Kate R. Ogden was chairman of the committee on traveling libraries, and the Federation was doing a great work along this line at that time with its fourteen traveling libraries:

Number 1 donated by Ossoli Circle, Knoxville, and Number 7 also.

Number 2 donated by W. E. & I. U., Knoxville.

Number 3 donated by Kosmos club, Chattanooga.

Number 4 donated by Woman's club, Chattanooga.

Number 5 donated by Peabody Normal, Nashville, and Number 6 also.

Number 8 donated by Chilhowee club, Maryville, also Numbers 12, 13, 14.

Number 9 donated by Twentieth Century club, Memphis.

Number 10 donated by Woman's club, Memphis.

Number 11 donated by Womans' club, Memphis.

The W. E. & I. U. club of Knoxville established a free kindergarten, and was doing great good with same in the cotton mill district of that city.

Columbia University offered a free \$600 scholarship to the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, in their teachers' college for a native Tennessee woman if the Federation would raise half the amount. The amount was raised by subscriptions from the clubs of the state. Ossoli Circle, Knoxville, subscribed \$200, and Kosmos of Chattanooga \$30. The offer of this free scholarship was published in all the leading newspapers of the state, and each individual club was asked to use its influence in securing the scholarship.

The fourth annual convention was held in Memphis April 18, 1900. Rev. H. Neel welcomed delegates in behalf of the clubs of the city and brought out beautifully the co-relation of the church and club through earnest labor for the uplifting and betterment of humanity.

Much work had been accomplished since the Federation's first meeting in Memphis three years previous, especially in the fostering of education. Mainly through the combined efforts of the women's clubs, a compulsory education bill was before the legislature at that time. Reports from the various departments showed growth along every line of work.

Mrs. R. E. Mountcastle of Morristown read a paper on "Civics," and Miss Mary Boyce Temple of Knoxville also read a paper on "Household Economics."

Judge Greer tendered a delightful boat excursion on the Mississippi for the enjoyment of the delegates and guests.

The following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. C. A. Perkins, Knoxville.

Vice-President, Mrs. Kellar Anderson, Memphis.

Recording Secretary, Miss Margerite Henry, Maryville.

Corresponding Secretary, Miss Laura Thornburgh, Knoxville.

Treasurer, Mrs. R. Ess Salzkotter, Nashville.

Auditor, Mrs. A. H. Young, Ripley.

General Federation Secretary, Mrs. James L. Minor, Memphis.

The fifth annual convention of Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs was held in Harriman, April 24th, 25th and 26th, 1901, in response to the invitation of the Woman's club of that city.

Mrs. C. A. Perkins, president of the Federation, presided. Rev. J. B. McPhee opened the session with prayer and also spoke a few words of welcome and encouragement.

Mrs. M. L. Dame, president of the Hostess club delivered the welcome address in a very gracious manner, and Mrs. Perkins responded with an address that led her listeners in rapid survey from the time when women knew so little of women's world down to their present activities along all lines of Federation work. Every club in the Federation was represented in this meeting, either through a delegate or a written report. Memories of the "Milwaukee Biennial" by Mrs. C. R. Greer of Knoxville was a bright resume that brought the Federation in touch with the themes, aims and spirit of the biennial sessions. The Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs was well represented in Milwaukee as eight ladies from Tennessee were privileged to attend the biennial. Tennessee Federation had joined the General Federation immediately after organization in 1896.

Traveling libraries now under control of the Federation numbered thirty-four, and Mrs. L. C. Schneider of Chattanooga was chairman of the department. "Industrial Day" was

an important feature in many of the clubs. An industrial exhibit was held in the clubrooms of the Woman's club of Harriman, and was most successful in the beauty, utility and variety of its exhibits, as well as in sales.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the Consumers' League of New York City, spoke on "The Morals of Shopping." The work of this league was brought before the Federation to impress upon its members their obligations to inform themselves as to conditions under which clothing and food were prepared and at what fearful cost to the life and health of the wage-earner. So much interest was shown in this address that the Federation not only asked the president, Mrs. Perkins, to appoint a committee of one on Consumers League work, but requested that she ask each club to set aside one club day during the next year for the consideration of Consumers League work.

A paper on "Our Feathered Songsters" by Mrs. W. H. Richards was of such interest that it was made a reciprocity paper. Mrs. A. M. Harrison, president of Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, read a paper on "Fiction in Philanthropy" and brought to notice the influence of fiction in molding public sentiment, and righting the wrongs of the world. A paper "Needed Reforms in Advertising," by Mrs. Charles H. Greve, of Chattanooga, was very helpful and was sent to the reciprocity bureau.

The musical numbers by Harriman musicians added much to the enjoyment of the guests, and the social meetings were thoroughly enjoyed.

The "Southern Woman's" magazine, the official organ of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, was also made the club organ of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs. An illustrated address given by Dr. Charles W. Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee, on "Paris and the Exposition," was one of the most interesting events of the closing session of the convention.

The sixth annual convention was held in the Woman's building of Knoxville on April 16th, 17th and 18th, 1902, by invitation of Ossoli Circle. Mrs. C. A. Perkins, president of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, presided. The mayor of Knoxville, Hon. Joseph T. McTeer, being absent, the welcome address was graciously given by Mr. William B. Lockett, president of the Knoxville chamber of commerce. He spoke of what Knoxville owed to its earnest, progressive women. He called to mind their club work, their charitable organizations, their part in the erection of the city's new hospital, their enterprise in bringing the beautiful Woman's building to Knoxville from the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville to be the center of their social, literary and philanthropic benefactions. Mrs. Lewis Tilman, president of Ossoli Circle, welcomed the delegates in behalf of the club women of the city. Dr. Charles Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee, welcomed them in behalf of the educational interests of the state, mentioning what they had already accomplished, as a state federation in reference to the compulsory educational bill, and urging that the Federation cast its influence more and more along educational lines. In Mrs. Perkins' response her earnest words of encouragement struck the key note of inspiration in the opening session of the Federation.

Mrs. Frank Wentworth, on behalf of the Woman's club of Chattanooga, presented Mrs. Perkins a gavel of wood from Lookout Mountain. Mrs. A. M. Harrison addressed the convention on "The Club Woman's Duty to Her Town." She also told of work the Kentucky clubs had taken up among the people of their mountain borders, and her words inspired a few clubs to undertake a similar work in the mountains of Tennessee. A delightful musical was a pleasing feature of this session, in charge of the Tuesday Morning Music Club, Mrs. Florence K. Payne, chairman.

An exhibit of woman's work prepared by the industrial committee was held in connection with the convention. Dairy products, garden vegetables, homespun counterpanes and coverlets, handsome rugs, exquisite embroideries and laces, hand-painted china, in fact, all that the brain could devise and the hand execute, were exhibited, proving beyond a doubt that the club woman of that day looked well to the ways of her household, even though she wielded her pen and lifted her voice and lent her influence to make this old world better as she passed through it.

The traveling library committee reported fifty traveling libraries, twenty-two having been added the club year. The Tennessee Federation endorsed the bill pending before congress, creating the Appalachian Forest Reserve. A very delightful evening of relaxation and pleasure was enjoyed by all the club women at the reception tendered them in the Woman's building.

The following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, Knoxville.
First Vice-President, Mrs. Kellar Anderson, Memphis.
Second Vice-President, Mrs. Rebecca Wilson, Chattanooga.
Third Vice-President, Mrs. W. P. Harris, Johnson City.
Recording Secretary, Miss Ella Ranson, Tullahoma.
Corresponding Secretary, Miss Laura E. Thornburgh, Knoxville.
Auditor, Mrs. A. H. Young, Ripley.
General Federation Secretary, Mrs. James L. Minor, Memphis.

At the close of this session the delegates visited the University of Tennessee. A Mt. Vernon souvenir tree, the gift of Mrs. T. S. Webb of Knoxville, was planted on the grounds of Barbara Blount Hall. Mrs. Searle of Knoxville told "The Story of the Tree." A poem "The Tree Song," written for the occasion by Miss Laura Thornburgh, was read by its author. After these exercises a reception was given in the parlors of Barbara Blount Hall.

An art exhibition under the care of the Nicholson Art League in the studio at the Woman's Building, was opened to all the visiting delegates to all the sessions of the Federation.

Mrs. A. O. Granger, president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, delivered an address on the "Modern Country School" that was very inspiring and helpful.

The seventh annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs met in Johnson City, May 6th, 7th and 8th, 1903, at the invitation of the Monday Club. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Hon. J. U. Chumbley, mayor of Johnson City, and Mrs. W. P. Harris, president of the Monday Club. Among the delightful lectures given during the meeting was the one by E. G. Routzahn of Chicago, illustrated with stereopticon views, on the subject "A Great Civic Awakening." Mrs. C. A. Perkins, state president, vividly brought before the convention many points of interest and beauty in a lecture, "From San Diego to Sitka," with stereopticon views.

Many delightful social attentions were enjoyed, also a glorious ride through the heart of the mountains, after which a reception was tendered by Mrs. Mayer of Roane Mountain. Mrs. Perkins presented Mrs. W. P. Harris, president of the Monday Club, a beautiful pin in behalf of the Federation, as a token of esteem and appreciation of the visiting delegates.

The eighth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs held its sessions in Chattanooga, April 20th, 21st and 22d, 1904, by invitation of the eight federated clubs of that city. The Woman's Club, Mission Ridge Club, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Park Place, Pro Re Bona Book Club and The Helpers.

The address of welcome was given by Mrs. R. D. Wilson, second vice-president, and Mrs. C. A. Perkins responded very charmingly. The reports of committees were very encouraging as the clubs were coming to realize that their work was not only for self-improvement, but that it should be humanity-lifting as well.

Miss Mary L. Proudfit, of the public schools committee, reported many things of interest the clubs were doing to assist the teachers in the schools. Visiting committees had been appointed in many clubs and pictures had been donated. The Tuesday Club of Maryville was the banner club in public school work. A committee of this club had met with the teachers and asked in what respect they might lend their aid. The club secured over sixty volumes of books for the schools, some being text-books for poor children and books of reference, and in addition to these, charts and pictures were given.

Through Mr. R. A. Brown of Knoxville, a compulsory education bill was presented for passage by the legislature.

Mrs. L. C. Schneider, chairman of the traveling library committee, reported that during the year twenty-one libraries had been placed under the control of the Federation. Mrs. Perkins had given several lectures in the state for the benefit of the library fund. A plea was sent out to all the Federated clubs asking each club woman to give 5 cents for traveling library work and \$17.25 were donated. There were now seventy-five libraries under the control of the Federation. Mrs. Matthew McClung reported that seven clubs had established libraries open to the public.

Mrs. W. H. Richards reported that different educational institutions of the state had given seven scholarships, for which there were sixteen applicants from various clubs. Two were given by Maryville college, two in the Peabody Normal and two in the University of Tennessee, and the sum of \$50 was also given by a member of the Federation for a scholarship in the University of Tennessee.

Mrs. Rebecca Wilson, chairman of industrial conditions, reported that the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Chattanooga, was maintaining a training school in connec-

tion with the Frances Willard home, and that the Monday Club of Johnson City was having marked success with a sewing school in its charge. Miss Margerite Henry reported excellent work done in the mountain settlement school and the sum of \$113.50 was raised for carrying on the work.

The broadening of the Federation was shown by the appointment of additional committees. Once, two or three committees covered the scope of its aspirations; then, as the busy brains and warm hearts of hundreds of women set themselves to work upon the needs of humanity, each year one or two new departments were added. That seven new clubs had joined the Federation during the year was reported by Miss Kate White, chairman of club extension. The clubs of the Federation presented the Federation, in the name of Mrs. Perkins, two sets of Rolfe's Edition of Shakespeare, put up in a handsome traveling case, to be known as the "Angie Warren Perkins" traveling library of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. James McCormack, Memphis, and Miss T. Duffy of Chattanooga, made helpful talks on "Better School Facilities for Tennessee." Mrs. H. M. Carr of Harriman, spoke on "Woman's Legal Disabilities." An inspiring address was given by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Gailor, D. D., LL. D. Mrs. May Alden Ward, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, addressed the convention on "Voices of Today." Prof. P. P. Claxton of the University of Tennessee, spoke on "Woman's Opportunity."

The social meetings were greatly enjoyed. The Chattanooga clubs tendered the delegates and visitors a trip up the Lookout Mountain incline, and they were guests at luncheon of Mrs. Jas. R. Reid, president of the Helpers' Club of Lookout Mountain.

The ninth annual convention was held in Memphis May 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1905, by invitation of the Nineteenth Century Club.

The officers of Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, at this time were: President, Mrs. A. S. Buchanan, Memphis; First Vice-President, Mrs. M. L. Dame, Harriman; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Cecilia Lord Follett, Maryville; Third Vice-President, Mrs. H. Gouchenour, Greeneville; Recording Secretary, Miss Ella Ransom, Tullahoma; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. M. Williamson, Memphis; Treasurer, Mrs. L. C. Schneider, Chattanooga; Auditor, Mrs. Joseph Johnson, Cleveland; General Federation State Secretary, Mrs. James L. Minor, Memphis.

The address of welcome was given by Mrs. B. F. Turner, president of Nineteenth Century Club. Mrs. A. S. Buchanan responded in behalf of the Federation. Splendid reports of the traveling libraries were interestingly given by Mrs. Beard and \$25.00 was appropriated for the use of the traveling libraries' committee.

Mrs. Sara Platt-Decker, president of the General Federation, was one of the most prominent speakers at this meeting. Her subject was "Is Federation Worth While?" Mrs. Decker spoke of the value of Federation and forcibly showed that all history-making efforts of the world were the result of Federation. Mrs. Alvin Yeager, of Knoxville, gave an interesting paper on "Settlement Work In the Tennessee Mountains."

A delightful reception was tendered the club women in the parlor of the club building, and the Memphis Woman's Club tendered a breakfast at the residence of Mrs. L. B. McFarland to the delegates and officers. The Beethoven Music Club entertained the Federation with a box party to hear the famous violinist, "Ysaye." The Memphis News Scimitar presented the Federation with a library. The Memphis Housekeepers' Club gave the Federation a coaching party through the parks, residence and business portions of the city.

The interesting reports of the different departments of work of the Federation were very inspiring and showed growth along all lines of endeavor.

The tenth annual convention was held in Nashville, April 18th, 19th and 20th, 1906. An address of welcome for the city of Nashville was given by Mrs. Benton McMillin and responded to by Mrs. A. S. Buchanan, state president. There were present, beside the officers of the Federation, ninety-one delegates and twenty-two alternates. Mrs. Henry Myers, Memphis, read a paper on "Domestic Science and Pure Food Problems," and Mrs. B. W. Martin, on the "Evolution of a Civic Association." Mrs. Jas. McCormack, Memphis, in an address told what good the Federation could do and was doing for the public schools in Tennessee. Mrs. Perkins gave an address on "Our Mountaineers" with stereopticon.

The committee of domestic science and education was added to the standing committees of the Federation. The necessity of a juvenile court law was shown by Mrs. T. M. Steger, of Nashville, in a talk on the subject.

Social features of the meeting were very enjoyable. Mrs. Walker Edwards gave a reception complimentary to visiting members and delegates. A concert given by the Philharmonic Society under the direction of Mrs. S. A. Champion was very uplifting and highly apprecia-

tive. A trip to the Hermitage, twelve miles from Nashville, and a luncheon tendered by the Hermitage Association to all the members of the Federation were much enjoyed.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Benton McMillin, Nashville; First Vice-President, Miss Kate White, Knoxville; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Wesley Halliburton, Memphis; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Guy Smith, Johnson City; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. M. Winslow, Harriman; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Eugene Crutcher, Nashville; Treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Pentecost, Chattanooga; Auditor, Mrs. Rosa Cawood, Maryville; General Federation State Secretary, Miss Ada Rice, Nashville. Delegates elected to the Biennial at St. Paul, were: Mrs. James Greer, Memphis; Miss Kate White, Knoxville; Mrs. C. A. Perkins, Knoxville; Mrs. J. B. Michael, Knoxville; Mrs. Wm. Knabe, Knoxville; Mrs. Geo. W. Denney, Knoxville. During this meeting \$60.00 was pledged for social settlement work from various clubs.

The eleventh annual convention was held at Jackson, May 15th, 16 and 17th, 1907, by invitation of the Mutual Improvement Club of that city. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. John W. Buford, to which Mrs. McMillin, president, responded. Reports of the officers and reports from forty-nine clubs were received; reports from the standing committees were read by their chairmen. Several musical numbers were rendered. Mr. Chas. D. Johnston addressed the convention on "The Public Library as an Educational Force." It was agreed that an earnest letter stating the needs of funds for traveling library work should be written to each club president and chairman, signed by state president and chairman, as this work must lapse if not supported by the clubs. Voluntary pledges amounting to \$111.50 were made for traveling library work by individuals and club representatives. Mrs. Chas. T. Cates, of Knoxville, addressed the convention on "Civics." Mrs. George Blake read a paper on "How to Live." Need of Pure Food laws was shown by Mrs. S. S. Crockett in a paper on that subject. After an address by Miss Margaret Henry on "Summer Schools of the East Tennessee Mountains," pledges to the amount of \$242.00 were taken for summer school work. Mrs. H. C. Myers, editor of Club Woman's page, placed her page at Miss Henry's disposal during July and August for setting the valley settlement work before the people of Tennessee.

An address on "The Needs of a Reformatory School For Boys and Girls," was given by Mrs. Erwin P. Chase. A permanent committee was appointed for the preservation of historic buildings and relics in the State, at the suggestion of Mrs. A. B. Cook, Nashville. Dr. Louis LeRoy addressed the Federation on "Medical Examination of School Children." A reception by the ladies of Jackson at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Jones, a reception at the Lyndhurst Club, a delightful drive by the Mutual Improvement Club of Jackson, and an artistic concert by the Beethoven Club of Memphis, were social features of prominence.

The twelfth annual convention met at Paris, April 28th, 29th and 30th, 1908, by invitation of the Woman's Club. Addresses of welcome were given by Mrs. D. D. Morton for the woman's clubs and by Mayor John R. Risen in behalf of the city. Mrs. Benton McMillin responded. There were fifty-eight delegates present. Mrs. Katherine T. Wright addressed the convention on "Arts and Crafts" with exhibit. Pledges to the amount of \$200.00 were made by the clubs to support the mountain settlement work, and to the amount of \$76.20 for library work. A health department was created at the suggestion of Mrs. Buchanan to act in connection with the department of civics. Mr. Lucius P. Brown, state chemist, addressed the convention on "Pure Food and Laws Governing Same." The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Jas. McCormack, Memphis; Vice-President, Mrs. Chas. T. Cates, Knoxville; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Farabaugh, Paris; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John R. Greer, Memphis; Treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Pentecost, Chattanooga; Auditor, Mrs. Eugene Crutcher, Nashville; General Federation State Secretary, Mrs. L. C. Schneider, Chattanooga. Delegates elected to the Biennial at Boston were Mrs. McCormack, Mrs. Dame, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Dabney, Mrs. Cates.

The thirteenth annual convention convened in Nashville, April 27th, 28th and 29th, 1909, in the Carnegie library building in response to the invitation of the clubs of that city. Mrs. A. B. Cook, president of the Housekeepers' Club, gave a welcome address in behalf of the clubs of the city. Mrs. Jas. McCormack responded most graciously. Mrs. Robert Nickol, chairman of Domestic Science, made a splendid report on the achievements of this department of Federation work along the lines of Pure food and drugs and law enforcement. Mrs. Rosa N. Cawood, chairman of Traveling Libraries, reported that the Federation had one hundred and eight Libraries, and many of them in communities where they were greatly needed. Dr. Lillian Johnson gave an inspiring talk on "Woman's Clubs As a Factor in Education." She told of the origin of the General Federation, which was due to the Sorosis Club of New York, and which had grown, up to this time, to include Federations from forty-six

states, with over ten thousand clubs and eight hundred thousand membership. "Woman has at last," she said, "become a great constructive force. The problem of woman's sphere has been solved, the Madonna of today is organized womanhood, who lifts in her arms not only her own child, but the children of the nation and the world, and gives them their birthright—the opportunity for the finest training possible." Dr. David Spence Hill, of Peabody College, addressed the convention on "Juvenile Delinquency." Mrs. William Woolwine told of the tribute paid to women in juvenile court work by Judge Ben Lindsay, who, when asked who was the father of the juvenile court law, replied that it had no father, but a mother,—the woman's club.

A committee was appointed, at the request of Mrs. L. C. French, to investigate Tennessee laws on the question of property and legal rights of women. Prof. P. P. Claxton addressed the convention on "Co-operative Education." Dr. Elizabeth Kane spoke on the "Merchant vs. his Female Employee." Mrs. Rose Cawood read the report of Miss Margaret Henry, chairman of Social Settlement Work, who had always been a power to fire the State Federation women with enthusiasm and to open their personal and club pocket books to give most generous contributions. She reported the total amount contributed during the eight years as \$1,642.05, and there had been paid out at the same time \$1,412.94. One hundred and forty dollars was pledged voluntarily to help carry on this work. Mrs. A. B. Cook, chairman of civics, and Mrs. S. S. Crockett, chairman of health, gave fine reports of their work. One of the social features of the Federation was a beautiful reception given by Mrs. Leslie Warner at her charming home. A tea, given at the Parthenon by the Nashville Art Club, was also greatly appreciated. Many beautiful music selections were rendered for the pleasure of the guests.

The fourteenth annual convention of Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs convened in the Patten hotel, Chattanooga, April 27th, 28th and 29th, 1910, in response to the invitation of Kosmos Club. Mrs. E. A. Wheatley, president of Kosmos, gave a graceful welcome in behalf of the club women of Chattanooga, and Mr. Nathan L. Bachman, city attorney, extended a cordial welcome in behalf of the city. Mrs. Jas. McCormack responded and gave her report outlining the work of the manifold splendid departments of the Federation. Mrs. Sutton, who gave a report of the Pro Re Bona Club, brought before the assembly the children fostered by this club, and Mrs. Walker Edwards, of Nashville, as the children were leaving, gave each child \$1.00 as a souvenir of the visit to the Federation. At this time there were seventy-eight clubs enrolled in the Federation with an aggregate membership of close to five thousand women. Dr. Lillian Johnson asked the endorsement of a bill by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, creating a department of public health, its head to be a cabinet officer. The convention heartily endorsed same and the delegates pledged themselves to do all in their power to secure its passage. Miss Noa reported that the industrial educational department was in excellent condition, the work being accomplished without financial support. Mrs. Emily Webb addressed the convention at the close of which \$620.00 was contributed to the mountain work. At Mrs. A. B. Cook's suggestion a telegram was sent to Washington stating that five thousand women of Tennessee desired the passage of the Owen bill. Mrs. E. G. Buford addressed the Federation on "Library and Liberal Education." Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs adopted "Federation Bulletin for the Woman of Today," as its state paper. It was decided that the traveling libraries be turned over to the free Library commission of the state with a resident chairman from the Federation in charge of the circulating department.

Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs agreed to endorse and support a movement before the next legislature for an appropriation to place a statue of Andrew Jackson in Statuary Hall, the capitol, Washington, D. C.

Among the social diversions given was a brilliant reception by Mrs. E. A. Wheatley, at her home in St. Elmo, in honor of Mrs. Jas. McCormack, who was her guest. A delightful luncheon was given at the Read House by the Hill City Book Club and the Pro Re Bona Club. A visit to Lookout Mountain was enjoyed with the Woman's Club. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. L. Crozier French, Knoxville; Vice-President, Mrs. M. N. Whitaker, Chattanooga; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Sigmund Harpmann, Memphis; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. A. Knabe, Knoxville; Treasurer, Mrs. W. M. Woolwine, Nashville; Auditor, Mrs. E. E. Eslick, Pulaski; General Federation State Secretary, Mrs. Geo. W. Denney, Knoxville. The following delegates were elected to the Biennial to be held in Cincinnati the following May: Mrs. Jas. McCormack, Mrs. A. B. Cook, Mrs. W. D. Beard, Mrs. S. S. Crockett, Mrs. John Hill Aikin, Mrs. A. Tschopsik, Chattanooga Music Club rendered a most artistic musical on the last evening of the convention.

The fifteenth annual convention was held in the Shelby County Court House, Memphis, on May 24th, 25th and 26th, 1911. Mrs. Sigmund Harpmann, chairman of the local executive

committee, formally opened the meeting. Miss Cora Ashe gave the welcome address, and the address in behalf of the city was given by Judge J. M. Greer. Mrs. L. Crozier French responded.

Mrs. Watson gave a strong and splendid lecture on the "Gardens of the Public Schools." Mrs. Woolwine, on account of illness, resigned as treasurer, and Mrs. Eugene R. Brown was elected as her successor.

Prof. E. G. Routzahn, of Chicago, director of the American Tuberculosis Society, delivered an address which was very educational. Another interesting feature of the meeting was the talk by Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, of Nashville, on "Literature and Public Libraries."

On an auto ride to Riverside the delegates stopped en route at "Epperstone Lodge," the home of Mrs. S. A. Whittaker, who tendered a reception. This was followed by a picnic supper at Overton Park with Columbine Book Club, Kennedy Book Club and Cherry Circle as hostesses. Luncheon was tendered the delegates by Press and Authors' Club, Salon Circle and the Graduate Nurses' Association. A reception was tendered by the Teachers' Educational League and a most brilliant musical program was rendered by High School Orchestra, Miss Claudina Echols, Miss Blanche Evans, Miss Nellie Lunn, Miss Leona Carter, Miss Lidia Carr. Luncheon was given one day at the Gayoso by the Business Men's Club.

The sixteenth annual convention was held in Sewanee by invitation of Sewanee Civic League. The meeting was opened by Mrs. R. Kirby Smith, president of Hostess Club. An address of welcome was given by Dr. Wm. R. Hall, vice chancellor of the University Theological Department. Response was made by Mrs. Eslick, auditor of the Federation. Mrs. French gave her annual address and, at its close, a reception was tendered the delegates and visitors by the Civic League. Mrs. Pentecost, former treasurer of the Federation and president of W. C. T. U., Chattanooga, presented Mrs. French with a gavel. It was ordered that the legislative committee unite with others in an appeal to the legislature for an appropriation for "tuberculosis sanitariums to be placed in our counties." Mr. Wm. Hard of the Delineator, gave a much-needed address on "Laws Concerning Women." Miss Cora Ashe spoke on "Peace and Arbitration," and Mrs. R. B. Parker, of Knoxville City Beautiful League, gave stereopticon views and spoke on "City Improvements."

The Lookout, printed at Chattanooga, and edited by Miss Zella Armstrong, was adopted as the official organ of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Hard, chairman of mountain settlement work, gave her report and, at its close, the Federation voted that each of the three divisions of the state equip and sustain for six months one of these mountain settlement stations established by the Tennessee Federation. The Federation pledged its support to the county superintendents in their efforts to carry on a campaign against illiteracy in Tennessee.

The convention in Sewanee was one of the most successful in the history of the Federation, for it brought together sixty club families, all with one purpose, one aim, one object, the betterment and uplift of the human race. Every form of agitation for good had some woman's club behind it, and where a few years previous a leader stood painfully alone, now many women stood hand in hand ready to battle for what they believed to be right. The Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs pledged itself to stand in the strongest way against the comic supplement, and to do all in its power to suppress it.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. A. B. Cook, Nashville; Vice-President, Mrs. Ben T. Howard, Chattanooga; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. S. Harkness, Jellico; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Sara Scoggins, Nashville; Treasurer, Mrs. Virginia Gardener, Martin; Auditor, Mrs. E. E. Eslick, Pulaski; General Federation State Secretary, Mrs. S. S. Crockett, Nashville.

The seventeenth annual convention of Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs convened in the Nineteenth Century Club home in Memphis, May 7th, 8th and 9th, 1913. Mrs. J. M. McCormack formally opened the meeting. A few words of greeting were spoken by Mr. Harry B. Anderson, president of the Business Men's Club, to which Mrs. Ben T. Howard, vice-president, responded most graciously. Miss Zella Armstrong, editor of the Lookout, the official organ of the Federation, presented to Mrs. Cook a beautiful gavel bearing a silver inscription, in behalf of the Press and Author' Club of Chattanooga. Mrs. U. S. Rogerson presented a handsome bouquet of full bloom roses and giant peonies in behalf of the Press and Authors' Club of Memphis. The esteemed president, Mrs. A. B. Cook, gave a most impressive and uplifting address to the assembled body. A brilliant reception and delightful musical was enjoyed by all the delegates at the Nineteenth Century Club home. The musical program was under the direction of Mrs. E. B. Douglass, president of the Beethoven Club and chairman of music for the Federation convention. Every number was very much enjoyed and

enthusiastically applauded. Miss Williams, superintendent of Shelby County schools, and the first woman elected president of the State School Officers' Association, spoke on "The Reduction of Illiteracy in Tennessee." Prof. S. A. Mynders also spoke on "Wider Use of School Buildings and Equipment." Mrs. Cook gave an interesting talk on the different departments of the Federation, and of the great growth of the work of women, how they had brought about better conditions by united effort, etc.

Dr. Yarros, of Chicago, in an address on the subject "Significance of the Social Hygiene Movement," told of the wonderful work the department of health is doing in the General Federation and in our State.

Miss Cora Mell Patton, of Chicago, addressed the convention on "The Drama League of America."

Mrs. Perkins gave her report of Mountain Settlement Work, and at its close, \$390.00 was donated by the individuals and clubs.

The Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs endorsed the health resolution adopted by the General Federation: First—Enforcement of Pure Food Laws. Second—Free medical inspection in schools. Third—A national health certificate. Fourth—A certificate of freedom from venereal diseases in applicants for marriage license.

It was resolved that all cities of Tennessee having municipal police departments should appoint women police officials, whose duties shall be to inspect moving picture shows, dance halls and other public places of amusement where young girls and women congregate for recreation."

It was also resolved that Tennessee Federation of Womens Clubs put itself on record as favoring a state law which will give equal compensation to women and men teachers for equal service.

The social features were very pleasant and afforded the delegates opportunity to become better acquainted. It was resolved that "Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs extend its hearty appreciation of the charming hospitality of the Nineteenth Century Club, to Mrs. Jas. M. McCormack, president, for her cordial invitation, warm welcome and gracious hospitality; to Mrs. E. B. Douglass, president of Beethoven Club, for the delightful music furnished throughout the convention, and to Miss Augusta Semmes, chairman of Music Department Nineteenth Century Club; to Mrs. Sam Phillips for making possible a delightful auto ride to Overton Park; to Mrs. Gray for the lovely reception Wednesday evening."

The closing feature of the Federation was the installation of the newly elected president, Mrs. Geo. W. Denney of Knoxville. The General Federation State Secretary elected was Mrs. Russell of Chattanooga.

Delegates elected to the Biennial in Chicago were: Mrs. Jas. McCormack and Mrs. Buchanan, Memphis; Mrs. E. E. Eslick, Pulaski; Mrs. George Blake and Mrs. Hickman Price, Nashville; Mrs. Whittaker, Chattanooga; Miss Cora Ashe, Memphis.

The eighteenth convention met in Pulaski, May 13th, 14th and 15th, 1914. Mrs. E. E. Eslick greeted the convention in a very gracious and cordial manner, and Mr. R. W. Ragsdale, president of the Business Men's Club, delivered a beautiful address in which womanhood was exalted. Mayor Wheeler addressed the convention and spoke of the days when women were held in subjection, and of their wonderful development. In paying a tribute to Frances E. Willard, he said no woman leader in the history of the world had ever done for the world at large more than she. Mrs. F. B. St. John, of Johnson City, responded to the addresses of welcome in beautiful words of appreciation.

In the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Virginia Gardner, it was shown that the total cash received during the past year was \$1,625.69, and the cash expended \$757.26.

In Mrs. Denney's address, she said the one thing of greatest importance accomplished during the past year, outside of the growth of the Federation, was the extension of publicity work. She said there were three things she would like to see come to pass before her term of office expired: First, a bill providing for a vocational school for girls passed by the next legislature; second, Tennessee's apportionment of the General Federation Endowment Fund paid in full, and third, she would like to see this Federation start an endorsement. Mrs. Denney appointed at the beginning of her term of office several new chairmen of departments. The complete list of chairmen were: Art, Miss Pearl Saunders, Nashville; Civil Service Reform, Mrs. Percy Finley, Memphis; Conservation, Mrs. M. B. Arnstein, Knoxville; Story Telling, Miss Mabel Cooper, Memphis; Home Economics, Mrs. Frank Herbrick, Nashville; Public Health, Mrs. Claude D. Sullivan, Nashville; Food Sanitation, Mrs. Henry P. McMillan, Harri-man; School Hygiene, Mrs. E. E. Houk, Memphis; Civics, Mrs. Wm. A. Knabe, Knoxville; Education, Mrs. L. M. Russell, Chattanooga; Historic Research, Mrs. Eugene Crutcher, Nashville; Mountain Settlement, Mrs. C. A. Perkins, Knoxville; Industrial and Social Conditions,

Mrs. F. B. St. John, Johnson City; Legislation, Mrs. Alex Caldwell, Nashville; Literature, Mrs. Geo. E. Blake, Nashville; Music, Mrs. Prudence Simpson Dresser, Nashville.

A new feature of this convention was that department conferences were held by their respective chairmen separate from the convention proper.

Mrs. Ben T. Howard, vice-president and chairman of the General Federation of Endowment Fund, reported that Tennessee's obligation to the general endowment fund had not been met in full and urged that this be done in the coming year.

Dr. Lillian Johnson, of Memphis, and Miss Ernestine Noa, of Chattanooga, members of the United States commission to investigate rural conditions in Europe, gave able addresses on their trips in Europe. There were ninety-one delegates and seven officers present. Mrs. Leslie Warner, of Nashville, addressed the convention on the "Life and Works of Michael Angelo," Mrs. C. B. Wallace on the "Study of the Bible as Literature;" Mrs. John Bell Keeble on the "Power of Poetry." One of the best addresses of this convention was that of Mrs. Isaac Reese, of Memphis, on "The Woman of Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow." Mrs. L. M. Russell, of Chattanooga, chairman of education, exhibited a series of stereopticon pictures of Tennessee schools, through the courtesy of Mr. W. B. Romine, of Pulaski.

Mrs. John Bell Keeble gave an artistic reading, a translation of Goethe's "Erl King," also a touching poem against child labor.

Mrs. Alex Caldwell recounted very cleverly the past achievements of the Federation along legislative lines in the passing of the woman's property rights bill, and outlined some future hopes along legislative lines. Mrs. C. A. Perkins gave a brief outline of the work of the three mountain schools supported by the Tennessee Federation, at the close of which \$629.00 was contributed.

Dr. H. H. Shoulders, of Nashville, state register of vital statistics, gave an able and helpful address before the convention. Dr. Alfred H. Brown, of Brooklyn, spoke of the "Drama League of America," and also gave as a reading "In the Vanguard," by Katrina Trask.

The newly elected officers were: Vice-President, Mrs. Ben T. Howard, Chattanooga; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. S. Harkness, Jellico; Treasurer, Mrs. Clarence H. Crego, Jackson; Auditor, Mrs. Isaac Reese, Memphis.

Dr. Lillian H. South, state bacteriologist of Bowling Green, Ky., spoke on "The New Public Health," and showed wonderful slides to illustrate the ravages of the hookworm, typhoid and tubercular germs. Mrs. Denney called Mrs. John C. Brown, wife of ex-Governor Brown, to the platform, and introduced her to the audience. She made a delightful little talk. Then Mrs. Sara Beaumont Kennedy, the paragraph writer of the South, gave two original little poems entitled "My Ship O'Dream," and "The Sparkling Plug."

The social features of this convention were very charming. The reception at the spacious home of Miss Ballentine was delightful and the automobile drive and garden party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ragsdale deserve special mention. The luncheons given in the dining room of the Methodist church by the Woman's Clubs of Pulaski were delightful. The convention adjourned with a rising vote of thanks to the state president, Mrs. Denney for the banner convention in every way, and to meet a year hence in Morristown.

Mrs. Thomas Peacock Miller, the corresponding secretary of the Tennessee Federation reported at this convention, that eighty-seven clubs were enrolled in the Federation when the new administration went into office, and that twenty-one new clubs had come into the fold since; one had disbanded. Thirteen clubs had joined the General Federation where, up to this year, only three had belonged. This growth of the Federation was due to the wide publicity given to its work and worthy efforts by The Lookout of Chattanooga, its official organ, Miss Zella Armstrong, editor; the Nashville Banner, Nashville, with Miss Libbie Morrow, editor, and last, but not least, the page, "What Busy Club Women Are Doing in Tennessee and Elsewhere," edited by Mrs. Thomas Peacock Miller in the Sunday edition of the Journal and Tribune of Knoxville.

The nineteenth convention of Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs met in Morristown, May 5th, 6th and 7th, 1915. The convention was called to order by Mrs. J. T. Graichen, president of the Ladies' Reading Circle of Morristown. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Hon. John B. Holloway, Miss Mary B. Watkins of the Etude Club, and Mrs. R. S. C. Berry, president of Soma Sala. To these addresses, very heartily and joyously given and abounding with hospitality, Mrs. Isaac Reese of Memphis responded. Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was present, and Mrs. Denney introduced her to the convention. She made a few timely remarks and urged that men and women work together in the club activities. Mrs. George W. Denney addressed the convention reviewing the work of the past year, telling what actual results had been achieved along

many lines of endeavor. The convention endorsed the "Illiteracy Commission Bill," then pending before the legislature, and at the suggestion of Miss Libbie Morrow, a telegram was sent to Julian Strauss in regard to the passage of this illiteracy bill. Mrs. K. P. Jones led in a health conference, where Mrs. Charles Simms spoke on "Causes of the Great White Plague;" Mrs. Claude Sullivan on "Cures of Tuberculosis;" Mrs. H. G. Huffaker on "How Tuberculosis Can Be Prevented." Mrs. C. A. Perkins spoke on "Mountain Settlement Work," and over \$500 was pledged for the maintenance of same. Mrs. M. B. Arnstein, chairman of conservation, delivered an able address on "Conservation" Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, the distinguished speaker of the meeting, addressed the convention on "The General Federation as a Sociological Force." She spoke for more than an hour and was given the closest attention by the large audience, which graced the occasion. Mrs. Rutledge Smith of Cookeville, paid a most beautiful tribute to the states of Texas and Tennessee at the close of Mrs. Pennybacker's address. Mrs. Isaac Reese spoke on the "Influence of Club Life on Women."

Mrs. Alex Caldwell of Nashville, chairman of legislation, gave a talk on "Echoes from the Legislature." Mrs. Caldwell had much to do with getting through the assembly two Federation bills, one providing for a vocational training school for girls, and the other making women eligible to positions on school boards. Her address was quite witty and very much enjoyed.

Mrs. L. D. Tyson, Knoxville, addressed the convention on "Civics." C. C. Menzler, secretary of the state board of charities, spoke on "The Social and Charitable System of the State From a Humane Point of View."

Dr. Lillian Johnson conducted a conference on "Rural Welfare." Mrs. Eldridge read a paper on "A Cry from the Rural Districts," written by Mrs. Elizabeth D. Abernathy. Miss Virginia Moore, as state agent for Tennessee's Girls' Canning Club work, urged the co-operation of club women, with these canning clubs, and advocated the creation of a market committee in the Federation to assist these girls in marketing their products. The Federation pledged its hearty co-operation.

The public schools of Morristown adjourned in order that the children could attend the Federation and hear the program on Story Telling. Mrs. Charles T. Cates made a fine address on the "Art of Story Telling." Mrs. David McGowan gave a Russian fairy story, and Mrs. M. B. Arnstein spoke inspiring on "Birds, Flowers and Conservation."

An important feature of this convention was the creation of a department of club extension. The president felt that this would prove the most effective way of building up the state organization, and in this she has not been mistaken. Mrs. Claude D. Sullivan was appointed chairman of the newly created department; she, in turn, appointing a chairman for each of the ten congressional districts of the state. These chairmen, by districts, are: First, Mrs. W. W. Harmon, Greeneville; second, Mrs. Lula Harris, Morristown; third, Mrs. J. H. Daly, Chattanooga; fourth, Mrs. Rutledge Smith, Cookeville; fifth, Mrs. N. P. Carter, Fayetteville; sixth, Mrs. A. H. Purdue, Nashville; seventh Miss Estelle Edwards, Centerville; eighth, Mrs. Birdie A. Owen, Jackson; ninth, Mrs. James F. Biggs, Dyersburg; tenth, Mrs. Thomas T. Johnson, Memphis. During the first club year of this department, five district meetings were held. The districts holding conventions were: First, at Greeneville; second, at Morristown; sixth, at Nashville; eighth, at Jackson, and tenth, at Memphis. Through the efforts of this department more than thirty new clubs have been added to the membership roll of the Federation. During the same year, five additional clubs have joined the General Federation.

Mrs. Denney, the state president, attended all the district meetings and delivered an address on "The Value of the Federation" at each meeting, she addressing delegates representing more than two-thirds of the total membership of the Federation.

Mrs. George W. Denney was re-elected president, Mrs. R. S. C. Berry, of Morristown, was elected General Federation state secretary. The following ladies were elected as delegates to the Biennial to meet in New York City in May, 1916: Mesdames Alex. Caldwell, Nashville; Rutledge Smith, Cookeville; K. P. Jones, Maryville; T. P. Miller, Knoxville; Ben T. Howard, Chattanooga; C. A. Perkins, Knoxville; Henry McMillan, Harriman; Dr. Lillian W. Johnson, Memphis.

The social side of the convention was thoroughly delightful. In all the events there was a tone of elegance, and they were enjoyed by all the delegates and guests. The opening reception was tendered at the home of Mrs. J. N. Fisher; the Daughter of American Revolution gave a charming reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Cauless, and the hostess clubs entertained with a five-course luncheon at the homes of Mrs. Herbert Reagan and Mrs. Lynn Shelby. The convention adjourned to meet a year hence in Chattanooga.

The Tennessee Federation feels that it has accomplished a great work since its organization in 1896, and its growth along every line of work has been marvelous. Much has been done along department lines, most especially in legislation, for, through the influence of our legislative committee, and our state president, with the legislature, a vocational training school for the delinquent girls is to be built in the heart of the state in Tullahoma, the board of trade of that little city having donated two hundred and twelve acres for the building site.

The history of the Tennessee training school for delinquent girls, and how this dream of a few club women of the state is about to become a reality, is perhaps pretty well known, but may be briefly reviewed.

The movement was originated by Ossoli circle, the oldest woman's club in the state and one of the best known. Shortly after being elected president of the Tennessee Federation of Women's clubs, Mrs. George W. Denney, a member of Ossoli, suggested that the State Federation make the founding of such an institution as a training school for delinquent girls its special legislative work for 1914. She further suggested that the legislative department of the Federation work to have a bill passed in the legislature making women eligible to serve on school boards and on boards of control of all institutions containing women and children.

The legislative department of the Federation took up these suggestions, coming through Ossoli, with the result that both passed.

But the bill providing for the training school had a thrilling history in the halls of the state legislature. The bill, as first drawn, carried with it an appropriation of \$50,000 and it met with some strong and determined opposition.

But for the fact that three women of the state, Mesdames Alex. Caldwell and Sullivan, of Nashville, and George W. Denney, of Knoxville, "lobbied" in the legislature for the passage of the bill, it is hardly probable that it would have passed.

The bill as originally drawn, calling for an appropriation of \$50,000, passed the house but was held up in the senate. It finally passed the senate, but with the appropriation having been cut down to \$35,000, instead of the original \$50,000.

Following the passage of the bill, Gov. Rye appointed the board of managers, which consists of five persons, two of whom are women. The following compose the board: Messrs. Brown, of Nashville; Ogilvie, of Brownsville; Creighton, of Nashville; Mrs. George W. Denney, of Knoxville, and Mrs. Alex. Caldwell, of Nashville.

In addition to the \$35,000 appropriation, the bill calls for an annual appropriation of \$125 per capita for the maintenance of the school.

The idea of the school is to give to delinquent girls of this state home life and home training, and to get away as far as possible from the institutional idea. All girls put into the school will be under the care of the state until twenty-one years of age. They are to be trained and taught some useful work or trade, each girl given the training for which she is best suited and shows the most aptitude.

The two club women on the board of managers of the school are anxious for the Federated Club Women of the state to make it their aim to build one of the cottages at the institution. As the school grows and more funds are available, those in charge hope to erect several cottages where the girls may be domiciled. In this way, they will have the home influence more marked than if all were living in one large building. These cottages are to each accommodate about a dozen girls, and each will cost in the neighborhood of \$6,000. It would be, it is thought, a most creditable work for the State Federation of Women's Clubs to undertake the building of one of the cottages on the training school campus, and call it the Tennessee Federation cottage.



Mrs. Isaac Reese

"The perfect woman nobly planned
To warn, to comfort and command."

These lines come unbidden to our mind as the subject of our sketch is mentioned. Perhaps no woman of the State at the present time more aptly fits the poet's idea of woman than Mrs. Isaac Reese—a woman who has nobly fulfilled the old-fashioned idea of woman as a home-maker and a mother, Mrs. Reese has in the zenith of her powers turned her attention to work for humanity. "God made her of spirit, fire and dew."

Distinctly constructive in her efforts, bending her every endeavor to bring out the best in those with whom she comes in contact, Mrs. Reese has in a pre-eminent degree the rare quality of self-abnegation.

A woman of great personal charm, of breadth of culture and brilliance of mind, Mrs. Reese stands out as a shining light among the great names in Tennessee's history.

When living in Nashville, tiring of the aimlessness and frivolity of a purely social prestige, Mrs. Reese conceived the idea of bringing together her society friends and the intellectual life of the city centering in the Vanderbilt University. To this end, she threw open her home on Friday evenings to a coterie of the more ambitious social leaders and the professors from the University and the most prominent clergymen of the city. Lectures were given and free discussion of pertinent problems encouraged. The evenings were called by the local press a "Salon" and grew in popularity until they indeed rivalled the Salon of the French women of the time of the Louis. Removing from Nashville to Paducah, Ky., Mrs. Reese again became the leader of the literary life of the town, naming and perfecting the Delphic Club, one of the most progressive women's clubs of the South. In Memphis she has been equally active in literary circles. She has been the president of the Woman's Club and of the Nineteenth Century Club.

A writer of ability, Mrs. Reese is the author of a novel of remarkable dramatic ability. She has appeared with marked success upon the lecture platform, and has been honored in the last few weeks by being the first woman nominated and elected for the Memphis Board of Education on the Non-Partisan ticket.

—Written by Mrs. Samuel J. Ellis.

History of the Mountain Settlement Work of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs

By Mrs. Charles A. Perkins.



FAR up in the heart of the Big Smoky Mountains lies a little valley called Walker's Valley, from the name of the man who came there with his wife and three children forty-five years ago, because here he could have his land free within these great mountain walls. Here he built his two-room log cabin. Then another man and his wife moved in with ten children. From across the mountain other families came, until there were fifty persons, more than half of whom were children.

In the history of that valley, for forty years it was a little sleepy hollow. They never had a public school, the nearest one being seven miles distant. No one ever came to break for them the bread of life.

The men hunted and fished, and sometimes ploughed and planted. The women sheared the sheep, spun the yarn, wove the cloth and made the clothes. Besides their household duties,

they worked the garden patch, did most of the hoeing and harvesting, and in this way eked out a livelihood.

The first educational impulse that came to this community was through an invalid son. It is such a rare thing to be an invalid in these mountains that they said "Moses must be educated," and they sent him for a whole term of four months down to an adjoining valley, boarded him there, and let him learn to read and write. Then Moses came back to be an oracle of wisdom. He taught his father and some of the brothers and sisters by a pine-knot fire.

Moses' father realized the value of an education, and his heart was touched with the fact that the little children of the neighborhood were growing up in ignorance. He appealed to the board of commissioners of Blount county, and begged them to give the valley children a few weeks of school, but his efforts were in vain, though he never lost courage. Again in July, 1901, he made the same earnest request, and this time the commissioners promised him eight weeks of school. Mr. S. H. Dunn was the first teacher in that valley. He says: "It was amusing to see the children, who had never entered a school room before, come, some of the boys carrying guns; but pity predominated when I looked into their bright little faces, and saw their eagerness to learn." That was the beginning.

At the request of the club women, the term was lengthened to four months the next year, and Blount county has given the valley people a public school of sixteen weeks each year since then.

An interest in the valley was awakened by a plea made through the columns of the Maryville Times, by this first public school teacher. In the summer of 1902 the women of the four clubs nearest the valley—Ossoli and Newman Circle of Knoxville, and the Tuesday and Chilhowee Clubs of Maryville—opened a settlement school there. Soon the Athena Club of Knoxville and the Kosmos Club of Chattanooga joined the circle of clubs carrying forward this work.

The Chilhowee Club bears a mountain name, and it was fitting that in this club plans should first be discussed and formulated for placing a settlement school in Walker's Valley.

It was the generous gift of fifty dollars from Ossoli Circle that saved the day, and put the work on a sure financial basis. This could not have been done without the co-operation of the other clubs.

The work also received a fresh impetus and inspiration from Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, of Knoxville. It was through her influence and under her presidency of the State Federation that the work first took shape and moved forward to its fuller development. She visited Walker's Valley several times, and personally contributed largely toward the support of the school. In fact, the first official act in regard to the Federation taking up mountain settlement work was the vote of the Federation, in convention assembled at Harriman in April, 1901, that a committee should be appointed to undertake work among our mountaineers.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Webb cut the logs in the woods near by and built the little log cottage, while most of the boards were brought by Mr. Webb and his brother on their backs from a saw mill over the mountain.

Much interest was manifested in the building of this new cabin, which, with its unheard of porch and rocking chair, and a few conveniences unknown before to that neighborhood, was the wonder of all the people round about. For in this valley there was a dearth of kitchen utensils, there being at that time only two cooking stoves, two flat irons and no washtub among these people.

Under these efficient teachers the school opened with an enrollment of sixteen, which increased to thirty-three at the end of the month. Their ages ranged from three to thirty years. Many of the children were so bright and apt that they made remarkable progress. That same summer, two little children walked to school each morning from their home, five miles up the mountain, bringing their meager luncheon of corn pone and ros'n ears in a little brass kettle. The teachers did more than gather the children into the log cabin. They beautified it with pictures, and with soap, sand and water made it a model of neatness. By running the work on schedule time, they taught the mountain children the value of promptness. The little homes in the valley were transformed even with two summers' work.

The Fourth of July was celebrated for the first time in the valley. The State and National songs were sung by the children. The Stars and Stripes floated on the mountain



breezes from a tall flagpole that had been set up near the school house. Who can tell what far-reaching influence toward patriotism and good citizenship was produced when, through flag and speech and song and story, the children were made to feel that they were a vital part of this glorious country of ours.

Describing one of her trips, Mrs. Perkins says: "The Sunday morning I was there dawned bright and clear, and at 9:15 o'clock the children assembled for Sunday school, and at its close, came the regular church service. In the little log cabin, eighteen by twenty feet, with its puncheon floor, showing large cracks between the timbers, we find forty-five persons, some coming from a distance of three or four miles, others from the railroad and lumber camps, but all interested, and forming a most attentive audience.

"Let me picture for you one family, within a stone's throw of our school. A one-room cabin, where the light of the sun falls only upon puncheon floor as it gleams through the doorway or through the small square hole cut in the logs in lieu of a window—this is the home of the mother of seven children. The woman, though clad in calico and barefooted, has a gentle, refined face, which tells of some ancestor who had never seen these conditions

of life. She greets her guests cordially and invites them to stay to supper, and then the wonder arises in their minds, where will she find chairs enough, as only two are in sight. But, equal to the emergency, after the coffee is boiled on the coals, and the cornbread is baked before them, and the board table is spread with a cloth made of flour sacks sewed together, she draws up the board cradle, turns it over, and, placing two pillows on the bottom, invites her company to take a seat thereon.

"Sad, indeed, had been the last use of that cradle, about two weeks before, for it had rocked to sleep for the last time a beautiful baby girl, born the previous summer, and named in honor of the much-loved teacher.

"The tiny form, wrapped in white by the hands of Mrs. Webb, was placed in the little coffin made by her son. There was a beautiful burial service which touched the hearts of the people, and brought Heaven nearer to the child-life of the valley. The body was consigned to its last resting place on a hillside near by, where sleep twelve others over whom no last rites had been said."

The day of all the year is the last day of school, when the parents come to hear the children recite their lessons and speak the pieces which they have learned for this occa-



sion. These children, clad in bright, fresh clothing, make a very interesting picture as they are seated on the grass under the apple trees, and they certainly perform their parts in a manner that would do credit to pupils who have had greater advantages. After this comes the picnic, when they partake of doughnuts and cakes brought all the way from Knoxville.

Thus this isolated people have done their part during the fourteen years since the Federation school was opened. They helped build the teacher's house, and deeded the land on which it stands to the Federation. They gave the school house, poor as it is, but the best they had. They contributed of their scanty income—chickens, corn and potatoes—to help defray the expenses of their children who have attended school at Maryville. They have been interested in the work, and loved the workers. As a noticeable outward result, parents and children are improved in appearance, while all have learned to live more in accordance with Nature's laws, and their houses are neater and better kept. More attention is being given to gardening and farming, and to the raising of sheep and poultry. Where one steer did the work in 1902, they now have four. A wagon, brought all the way from Knoxville, has supplemented the sled which was used alike in summer and in winter, and was the only vehicle in all that valley.

Out of those homes have come eleven boys and girls who have attended school in Maryville, where they did most excellent work, and four of these girls have returned and taught the public school in the valley. One of these girls has married a mountaineer, and, in her neat home, is instilling into the minds of her children those principles which have made her own life so exemplary.

Walker's Valley has also come into touch with the outer world through the summer visits of men and women from various parts of the country, educators, lawyers, artists and writers who have found their way into this valley, each one of whom has carried some message of inspiration to the people.

This work would probably have gone on indefinitely, but the population of these mountain sides has been decimated by the moving away of families, who have followed the lumber camps where the men have found employment. It was, therefore, voted at the Federation meeting, held in Pulaski, in May, 1914, to discontinue the regular work in that valley after the next summer. The salary of the worker for the summer of 1914 was assumed by the Hermitage chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution in Memphis. Arrangements were made for the continuance of the work during the summer of 1915, without expense to the Federation. Similar arrangements have been made for the summer of 1916.

Influenced by the results of this work, and at the earnest request of Miss Margaret Henry and Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs began a similar settlement in Happy Valley, Tenn., in the summer of 1905, which they continued till the summer of 1914, when it was merged into the public school. They helped build a teacher's cottage and have paid the salary of two workers ever since that time. During these ten years the Massachusetts Federation has expended \$1,617.47 on this work in Happy Valley.

In 1906 the Federation of Tennessee entered the Greenbrier Valley in Sevier county, and sent two workers there. The people of this valley built a two-room log cabin, deeding the land to the Federation, and in June of that year two good workers were sent. The needs were about the same as were those in Walker's Valley, and it was the same story of real home life coming in contact with the lives of the people, whereby great good was accomplished.

In 1910 it was decided to ask the county school board to co-operate with the Federation committee, and employ their summer school teacher, Miss Pearl Hastings, for the public school. The county superintendent, Mr. James Keeble, did so, and was much pleased with the result—a fine school being taught throughout the summer and fall of 1910.

The crowning event of that year was a big Christmas tree—the first ever seen in that valley. Every man, woman and child was well remembered. Miss Hastings taught this valley school for five years, and it can certainly be said of her that her works do follow her, as is evidenced by the good that she accomplished. But it was deemed best, in 1913, to move this work to Elkmont, about eight miles farther up the mountain, toward the lumber camps. The school in this locality was opened June 14th, 1913. Here the Federation committee had succeeded in getting the local school director to hire the summer school teacher for the county school, and a settlement worker was employed to work with her until the school closed in December. Both did excellent work.

As this was the first year of the settlement in this locality the workers were obliged to get acquainted with the people, and explain the character of the work which they proposed to do. They visited all the families in the little group of lumber camp employes, as well as those living on the mountain sides, making in the first two months over one hundred visits.

Miss Nellie Duncan, the school teacher, had an enrollment of forty-six—twenty-nine boys and seventeen girls—at the end of two months; the average attendance being thirty-four.

We must remember that all the mountain schools are ungraded, while the subjects taught are usually some of those found in all of the seven grades of the city schools. Miss Duncan in her report says: "Time was taken for nature study, story telling and special reading which proved both enjoyable and beneficial to the children. During our special reading periods, such books as *Black Beauty*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *Irving's Sketch Book* and *Hawthorne's Short Stories* were read aloud and discussed. School was opened each morning with devotional services. These consisted of scripture reading, reciting memory verses, singing and prayers. Some of the children had their first opportunity of learning the Lord's prayer. The twenty-third Psalm, the Ten Commandments and the Beatitudes were also memorized. The little folding organ was an indispensable aid in these exercises. Besides the sacred songs many other old familiar tunes were learned. Each Friday afternoon was devoted to the speaking of pieces, music, spelling contests and occasionally question boxes."

The summer session closed August 1st, but the day school was continued by Miss Duncan, who was supported by the county board of education.

The school, however, was still kept in touch with the Federation, as the pupils attended cooking and sewing classes taught by the settlement worker, Miss Mayme Parrott. These classes were of great benefit to the children who were much interested in them. On Wednesday evenings, socials were held in the little settlement cottage, and on Sundays, both workers assisted in the Sunday school. The work ended with the closing of the county school on December 22, when an entertainment was given by the school children and some of the mountain settlement committee living in Knoxville went up and prepared a Christmas tree, taking dolls and presents, given by Ossoli Circle, the dolls having been dressed most neatly and handsomely by members of the domestic science class in the University of Tennessee. Miss Duncan further says: "I found the children very bright and susceptible. All were eager to learn and zealous for more knowledge. On the whole the movement seemed to be successful in every way, and if continued will prove very beneficial to the community. They are awake to their needs and will grasp at every opportunity for improvement."

Among those who have summer homes at Elkmont, is Mrs. George W. Denney, president of the State Federation, and she lent her assistance and influence toward making the settlement work a success.

In June, 1914, Mr. W. B. Townsend, president of the Little River Lumber Company, gave the Federation a quarter of an acre of land near the school house in Elkmont, on which the Federation erected a settlement house. Mr. Townsend also gave about one-third of the lumber used in the construction of this building. Mr. Townsend and his wife, who is a member of the Federation Mountain Settlement Committee, have ever been most helpful friends to the work, extending many courtesies to the teachers. As the workers have come and gone to their respective valleys, he has put engines, logging trains and flat cars at their disposal for the conveying of themselves, their household goods and baggage to the point nearest to their work. The Little River Railroad Company has carried all freight for this work, free of charge. Mr. W. P. Hood, superintendent of the Maryville branch of the Southern Railway, has granted the courtesies of that road also.

The new settlement house in Elkmont is most comfortable, and is well arranged for carrying on the work. It was furnished almost entirely by members of the Appalachian Club, an organization for the most part composed of Knoxville people, which has its club home in the mountains near Elkmont. The board of directors of the club gave a piano to the settlement house which has proven a source of great pleasure. Each Wednesday night musicales have been conducted in which the people of the community have actively participated. Many articles of china, kitchen utensils, towels, etc., were also contributed by the club's members, and two ladies identified with the club, Mrs. W. H. Barker of Memphis, a member of the Nineteenth Century Club, and Mrs. W. T. Kennedy of Knoxville, arranged an entertainment at the club house, which netted forty dollars, which sum was applied to the salary of the domestic science teacher employed in the settlement school.

The work here, during the summer and fall of 1914, was similar in character to that of the preceding year. In addition to the regular workers, Mrs. Lena Warner, a Red Cross nurse, was employed to visit the homes and give her services where it was deemed necessary.

In the summer of 1913, a summer school was maintained at Coal Pit, one of the most needy places in Blount county. It is eight miles from the railroad, and is a locality wholly lacking in those influences, which tend to the betterment of a community along the lines of education and morality. Lack of funds prevented a resumption of this work the next summer.

At the Federation meeting in Pulaski, when it was decided to discontinue the work in Walker's Valley, it was voted to undertake a new school in Blount county, at Rocky Branch, which is situated near the base of Mt. Nebo, in the Chilhowee range. The superintendent of schools, Mr. H. C. McCall, co-operated with the Mountain Settlement Committee, and allowed them to select the public school teacher.

A cottage was then rented in the neighborhood of the school house, and a teacher, Miss Florence French, and a settlement worker, Mrs. Sarah Hood, were employed. Their first work in coming into the district was to improve their place of abode. After transforming their own house, by means of soap and water, paint and paper, they turned their attention to the school house—one of the most neglected in the county. The co-operation of the boys and girls was enlisted in cleaning the room, and patching up the rickety seats until better ones could be secured. The men in the neighborhood contributed a day's labor toward cleaning up the grounds, filling the gullies, and clearing off the briars and bushes. From the

beginning, the school had a good attendance, and classes in sewing were organized. Entertainments to interest the pupils and their parents were given at the school house. The program, on two occasions, was presented by the children, while on one evening, a song recital was given by students from Maryville college. On October 23rd, the whole country side came to witness the ceremony of raising a beautiful flag, the gift of the Woman's Relief Corps of Knoxville. Practical talks on farm improvement were made in the morning, and after lunch the children presented a program of patriotic songs and exercises. These same workers were employed here in 1915.

The people in this locality have proved responsive and appreciative of the work; they have contributed toward lights, and better seats for the school house. The results were so encouraging that a cottage, costing about \$400 was built by the Federation in this section in the winter of 1915-16. It is situated near the school house and is occupied by the settlement worker, Mrs. Sarah H. Hood. Mrs. Julia Calloway gave \$55 toward a part of the lumber used in the building of the cottage, while some of the men in the neighborhood showed their interest by contributing labor.

Seven miles from Bald Mountain in Unicoi county, in the extreme eastern part of the state, runs the River Spivey, on whose banks is situated the little hamlet known as Mountain Dale. Here is located the settlement work, begun in 1907, and supported by the Women's Clubs of East Tennessee.

Mrs. Charles A. Perkins describes her first trip to this region as follows:

"Last October, I found myself at Erwin, the railroad station, from which a road leads up through the foothills, over the mountain sides, and at times along the bed of a stream for a distance of twelve miles, to this little hamlet. This road was so rough that on my return I chose a seven-mile ride on horseback down the mountain trail to the railroad station at Unaka Springs. At the other end of the journey I found a four-room cottage, prettily located under some tall pines. This is a boarded house, built mostly by the people themselves, that they may have a home for their teacher and settlement worker. They gave the land and deeded it to the Federation.

On the other side of the brook, fifty yards distant, is the school house, rude and not very attractive in its appearance. Within a radius of two miles are twenty houses, all built of logs, except one, and in these homes live 150 persons.'

Previous to 1912, the work was carried on in the summer only, but at that time the board of education of Unicoi county engaged for the public school, the teacher who had taught the Federation school in the summer. The settlement worker who had been employed in the summer was continued as long as the county school was in session.

The teacher, Miss Rowland, writes thus: "We arrived at Unaka Springs on June 14, but found no one to meet us. While we were discussing the possibility of walking seven miles up the mountain to Spivey, we saw one of the men from that place coming to conduct us. We mounted the horses that he had brought down for our use, and our trunk was placed on his sled, which was drawn by an ox. The ride up the mountain was delightful, and the people welcomed us most heartily.

"We soon had the cottage and school house in readiness. For the first two months of school I was paid by the Club Women, and then the county superintendent engaged me for the term of four months, which was really a continuation of the other. The enrollment was sixty—thirty-three girls and twenty-seven boys.

"The school was not well graded, but a few of the pupils were fitted to enter the preparatory department of Maryville college, and one of them did so. We had an entertainment at the close of each term and one at Christmas.

"There was no minister within ten miles of Mountain Dale, but one came over each Friday night when the weather permitted, and held a meeting. All other religious services were conducted by my associate, Miss McPheeters, and myself.

"On Sundays we had a Sabbath school, followed by a song service, and another service, in the evening. During the week we had a prayer meeting, also a class of mothers whom we taught to read and write, and enrolled eighteen girls in a sewing club, where the work consisted of plain dress-making, cutting and fitting, making plain hats, and doing some embroidery. We visited the homes, treated and cared for the sick, and conducted one funeral."

The superintendent of the county expresses the highest satisfaction with the teacher and settlement worker for the winter of 1914-15, Miss Nannie V. Brown, and gives her estimate of the work that the Federation is doing there in these words, "I am glad to see the good work you are doing. It is a great thing for these people."

In addition to the domestic science classes conducted in the fall by this teacher, she had also a girl's canning club, and each girl has staked out a plat of ground for next summer, where she will raise her tomatoes, beans and corn for canning.

Through the influence of Miss Brown, an up-to-date school house has been completed. At Christmas, the children made galax and holly wreaths, sending them to Johnson City, where they were sold, and the money is to be used for the purchase of seats for the new building. A Social Betterment Club has been organized "to look after the sick and needy, help the weak, and repeat no gossip."

Thus great progress has been made in the work of this settlement during the past year.

In fact, success has characterized the entire mountain settlement work of the Federation. During the thirteen years it has grown until its influence is far-reaching, and it has gradually assumed an importance which the most prophetic eye could not foresee at the Hariman convention in 1901.

There has been contributed to the work through these years from individuals and organizations \$6,932.74. Women's clubs, merchants and other friends have sent boxes of supplies to the settlement workers, furniture for the houses, clothing for the people of the different localities, Christmas gifts and money, all of which have been most acceptable, and for which the Federation committee, as well as the workers have ever been most grateful.

The question is sometimes asked: "Are these children appreciative of books?" One day a club woman visited a home on the mountain side, and a little girl in the family proudly pointed to a shelf containing ten or twelve books and said: "Reckon I has one of 'bout every kind that's made." As Columbus thanked the carved stick, which was to him a sign of land, so will these unfavored ones be grateful for even the stray bits of knowledge which introduce them to a world of pleasure and profit.

The teachers in the mountain schools are a unit in their testimony as to the brightness and ability of their pupils. "These young people yearn after knowledge, because the best instruction has been so long denied them. They show a dauntless courage in struggling after an education that those in more favored circumstances might do well to emulate." In many city churches there are beautiful memorial windows that cost thousands of dollars. It is right that the costly and beautiful should be consecrated to the worship of God.

In the Southern mountains God has other temples, not made with hands. One young mountain girl, going back for the first time from Maryville college, said that she never knew before how dark it was in the valley without windows or lamps.

More and more, as her education advances, will she become aware of the fact that her people need "new windows of the soul," through which they may look out upon life, and see it purified and glorified.

The question of the education of our mountaineers has become more than a problem of an isolated community. It is an emergency problem because the twentieth century is pushing into the coves and valleys with all its evils.

Rural life in its concentrated form is found among the mountains, and the people should have a live social settlement ideal. They also need religious life of the unsectarian kind.

They have had no one to pass the torch of knowledge on to them, as it has been handed down to later generations. They have native stores of thought and powers of action, if only the right incentive is used to draw them forth.

The mountaineers themselves are the heritage of the nation, and their people are destined to be just as much the backbone of the social, moral and political life of this state as the mountains that shelter them are the rocky ribs of its geographical body.

The Women's clubs have been well repaid for all the time and money expended, for they have been instrumental in giving sight to eyes which had not been able to see the truth, hearing to ears which had no opportunity to receive it, and speech to mouths which had nothing to tell.

The settlement work has been successful because the club women of Tennessee have remembered their Federation motto: "Unity of Purpose;" have remembered the splendid Scotch-Irish ancestry of the mountaineers; have remembered how, in the pioneer days of the Revolution, the mountaineers made history for the nation. Now, in an hour of weakness, born of isolation and neglect, their descendants are well worthy of every effort that is put forth to make history for them, so that they may come into their rightful heritage of religion, learning and liberty.



Mrs. Guilford Dudley

of Nashville.

Anne Dallas was born at Nashville, Tennessee, and was graduated from Ward Seminary. She married Guilford Dudley, and, although one of the most active club women in the State of Tennessee, she writes her title proudly, "Home-Maker." She is a member of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the Centennial Club, and holds the office of Tennessee State President of one of the two Equal Suffrage Associations.

During the four years in which she served as President of the Nashville Equal Suffrage League, the membership increased from nine charter members to five thousand enrolled members. The amendment to the State Constitution, giving equal suffrage to women, passed the first Legislature in 1915. Mrs. Dudley was State Legislative Chairman of her Association at the time, and in charge of the work at the Capitol.

During her administration as State President, the Democratic and Republican parties, at their respective State Conventions, put equal suffrage planks into their party platform in 1916.

Mrs. Dudley spoke before the Executive Committees of both parties in January, and later in May, before both committees on platform. It is considered very significant that the two dominant parties in Tennessee should have taken this action before the National Conventions had spoken.

Mrs. Dudley marched in the rain in the famous Chicago Suffrage parade, and was present afterward at the hearing granted by the Republican Platform Committee. She later spoke before the Tennessee delegation at the St. Louis Democratic Convention. The Tennessee delegation afterward voted solidly for the suffrage plank in the Democratic platform, thus placing their state on the honor roll of progress.

History of St. Mary's on the Mountain

In the summer of 1888 the Sisters of St. Mary first came to Sewanee mountain to take possession of the house we had, the year previous, purchased and remodeled. Soon it was the center of life and activity. It was built to accommodate a school of forty-six girls, and we rarely allow the number of resident pupils to reach fifty. The course of study in the school includes the first two grades of a high school course. We have a very good school library. The domestic training is in laundry work, needle work and house work; basketry and weaving are taught. The work of St. Mary's on the Mountain at present consists of four departments, occupying the school—the convent, the mission rooms, and the crafts house. The pupils live in the school building and here provision is made for all that pertains to their training and education. At the convent—the sisters' home—are held the classes of instruction for baptism, confirmation and first communion. This house is used largely for the entertainment of guests interested in the sisters' mountain work and for retreats for ladies. The mission rooms are for the service of the poor. Clothing, house furnishings and medicines are supplied here to the mountain people. The industrial department of the work occupies the crafts house. The industrial classes are not only for the pupils of the school, but for the young mountain women of our neighborhood. St. Mary's is situated on the plateau on the top of this vast mountain and around us for a distance of three or four miles live hundreds of the mountain people to whom the gospel has been preached and who have received some little education; but off in the mountains, in the coves and valleys, live thousands of the poor, untaught and uncared for. It was to these that our hearts turned longingly and we felt that our mission from God was to them. In a few years we won the confidence and love of the people, but the progress of their improvement and enlightenment was so difficult and slow that we began to seek some wise solution of our problem. We found it in the opening of a home and school for the young daughters of the people. This venture was a success, but the good results were arrived at only through patience and suffering.



Mrs. J. Napoleon Falls

of Memphis.

Mrs. J. Napoleon Falls, who, before her marriage was a member of the aristocratic old Dunn family, is a woman whose life is full of deeds of altruism, so quietly done that not even the members of her family begin to realize the amount of good she has accomplished. A queenly woman in appearance, regal almost in bearing, she has a heart that feels keenly for humanity. Intolerant of anything savoring of unworthiness, she yet finds good in every man. No home is too lowly for her to enter, no life too dark for her to cheer. A leader in society, yet at the same time a devoted and charming mother, she has demonstrated to the world the fact that society does not callous the heart, nor darken the home. Mrs. Falls abhors publicity of any kind save that which directly results in the uplift of woman, for the welfare of young girls has always been her special work. It is women like Mrs. Falls who make not only home, but the whole world worth while.



Mrs. Laurence D. Tyson
(Of Knoxville)

Mrs. Laurence D. Tyson

of Knoxville.

Betty Humes (McGhee) Tyson, the daughter of Charles McClung McGhee and Cornelia Humes (White) McGhee, was born in the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 28th of January, 1865. Her ancestors on both sides were among the earliest settlers of Eastern Tennessee, and were among the most prominent, cultivated, and influential men and women of the State. Her great-great-great-grandfather, James White, on her mother's side, was the founder of the City of Knoxville, and his descendants have retained to this day their position as among the foremost people of the State and the South. Her grandfather on her father's side was a resident of Monroe County, Tennessee, and was the largest landowner in the State, and her father was perhaps the greatest business man that Eastern Tennessee has produced. Mrs. Tyson has proven herself a worthy descendant of her ancestors. She was educated in the private schools of Knoxville and graduated at Mrs. Reid's School in New York City. She was married on February 10th, 1886, to Lieut. Laurence D. Tyson, of the United States Army, and a graduate of West Point Military Academy. Her husband was stationed for a number of years on the frontier where Mrs. Tyson showed, even as a young woman, the mettle of which she was made. Although born to every ease and comfort, she was a model of uncomplaining patience and bravery in all the trying positions by which she was at times surrounded while her husband was in the army. After a number of years her husband resigned from the army and has since been one of the most successful and prominent men of the State. He offered his services when the Spanish-American War broke out and was appointed a Colonel of the 6th U. S. Volunteer Infantry by the President of the United States, and served with much distinction during that war, and has held many prominent civic and military positions since. They have two children, a son, Charles McGhee Tyson, and a daughter, Isabella McGhee Tyson. Mrs. Tyson is a beautiful and cultured woman, with all the delicacy, refinement and taste of the best women of the old South. She is one of the tenderest mothers, but at the same time realizes that children should be guided and instructed to do the things that make for the best. While she is amiability itself, she is nevertheless pre-eminently the Grand Dame, and has made as deep an impress on her city as any other woman living in it today. She is honored and loved by the people of Knoxville because she is always trying to better civic and social conditions in her city, and the people know that she has their interest and welfare at heart. It was through her influence and indefatigable energy that the first Woman's Building in Knoxville was erected, and she was the first President of the Knoxville Woman's Building Board, which was the center of Art and Science in Knoxville, and she retained that position for several years, until the building was burned down, making a great success of it and giving the work of the women of Knoxville a new impetus and one that it has retained to the present day. She organized the "City Beautiful League" several years ago, was elected its first President and has continued to be its President since. This League has done a wonderful work for the city, and has been the principal inspiration for better civic and sanitary and beautifying conditions in Knoxville.

She was selected to be the Editor-in-Chief for the Woman's Edition of the Knoxville Sentinel, a great edition of that paper gotten out under the auspices of the City Beautiful League a few years ago. This was a great financial and artistic success and netted a handsome sum for the League. Mrs. Tyson is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, a member of the D. A. R., and Colonial Dames. She is a member of the Board of St. John's Orphanage, and is ever ready to do her part in all social and public enterprises. Her home is among the most beautiful and attractive in the South, and there is none where more generous or lavish hospitality is constantly dispensed.



Mrs. James M. McCormack

Eleanor Reid O'Donnell McCormack (Mrs. James M. McCormack), of Memphis, Tennessee, is an excellent example of woman's versatile talent. She is a culinary expert and lyric poet, a garden grubber and a needle artist, a molder of public opinion who yet takes counsel of the humblest. She is actively engaged in club work from music to marketing, and from the preservation of Revolutionary history to the modern movement of votes for women. Mrs. McCormack served as President of the Beethoven Club, a representative music organization, for three consecutive years; was twice elected to the presidency of the Nineteenth Century Club, the largest and most influential woman's club in the South; has served as President of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, the highest position in club life in the State; was the founder of the Commodore Lawrence Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution; was one of the two women on the state committee for the West Tennessee Normal School, and secured the location of that institution for Memphis and Shelby County; is the only woman member of the Recreation Commission of the city government; is one of the vice-presidents of the city Associated Charities; is secretary of the Walter Malone Memorial Association, whose membership includes many of the leading literary people of the nation; as President of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association she has been identified with the constitutional convention movement and other progressive legislation; at the recent Preparedness Conference held at Chattanooga Mrs. McCormack had the unique distinction of representing the Mayor of Memphis, mayors being present from more than a hundred large cities. Mrs. McCormack is chairman of the entertainment committee which is rendering most praiseworthy service in caring for the comfort of thousands of troops, both regulars and guardsmen, passing through Memphis en route to the Mexican border; through her able management an entirely new plan of patriotism has been inaugurated and perfected, each train of troopers being met and officers and privates treated to a substantial meal, which means much to men who have been traveling for days with rather scant rations; soldiers who are today chanting the praise of Mrs. McCormack and her co-workers are from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, District of Columbia, and other sections.

Mrs. McCormack is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and an active factor in church and charitable work. Is interested in Hospital Nurses' Association, municipal markets, and the city beautiful movement.

The Tennessee Federation and Legislation

By Mrs. Alex Caldwell

Chairman of Legislation, T. F. W. C.



THE legislative measures undertaken by the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs during 1913 were a bill to remove the disabilities of married women in Tennessee, and a bill defining the rights of married women in the ownership of property.

Mrs. A. B. Cooke, president of the Federation, appointed Mrs. Alex S. Caldwell chairman of legislation, and her committee was composed of the following women: Mrs. N. M. Whittaker, Chattanooga; Mrs. A. S. Buchanan, Memphis; Mrs. Elionor Malloy Gellespie, Fayetteville; Mrs. John Bell Keeble, and Mrs. Ida Clyde Clark, both of Nashville. Mrs. Caldwell, with her committee, immediately set to work to familiarize the people of the state with the existing laws, to point out their injustices, and to suggest a remedy.

Both of the bills were introduced in the Senate, of the Fifty-eighth General Assembly by Senator J. W. C. Church, and in the House by Louis Bejach of Shelby.

The bill, "to remove the disabilities of married women" provided that a woman had the right to acquire, hold, manage, control, use, enjoy and dispose of all property, and to make contracts in reference to it and to bind herself personally, and to sue and to be sued as if she were not married. "That married women are hereby fully emancipated from all disability on account coverture." This bill passed the senate unanimously, and in the house had only six votes against it. There was an amendment allowing a year before it went into effect. It became a law January 1st, 1914, and was declared constitutional by the supreme court the following summer.

The second bill concerning "ownership of property," was never reached by the legislature, there being other political matters with which they were deeply occupied. The Federation endorsed the "Vital Statistics" and "Compulsory Education" bills that were passed at this time. Mrs. Claude Sullivan, chairman of health, with her committee, gave able assistance to the state health department in the passage of the "Vital Statistics" bill.

Previous to the 1915 legislature, Mrs. George W. Denney, president of the Federation, presented to her executive board a resolution adopted by Ossoli Circle of Knoxville, that the Federation undertake as their legislative work the securing of a vocational school for delinquent girls. This was voted on favorably by the board, and their action was confirmed by the convention at Pulaski. Mrs. Alex Caldwell, chairman of legislation, directed the preparation of a bill seeking an appropriation of \$50,000 for building purposes, and \$125 per capita for maintenance. The bill required that the institution should be called "The Tennessee Vocational Reformatory for Girls," that it should be built on the cottage plan and that its superintendent must be a woman. A board of managers was to be appointed by the governor consisting of five members, two of whom were to be women.

In order that women could serve on the board, it was necessary that a bill should be introduced making women eligible to serve on state, municipal and county boards of education. Mrs. Caldwell appointed on the legislative committee women from every club in the state, the selection to be made by the presidents of clubs. This made the strongest committee possible, and the fine spirit, and splendid co-operation of the entire Federation was undoubtedly a large factor in the successful passage of these two bills. Mrs. George W. Denney, Mrs. Claude Sullivan and Mrs. Alex Caldwell attended every session of the legislature for six weeks and appeared before every committee that had the bills in charge.

Both bills were introduced in the senate by Senator J. W. C. Church, of Maury. In the house the Reformatory bill was introduced by Julian Strauss, and the eligibility of women on boards by Hoyte Stewart, of Cannon, and Frank West of Knox. The Reformatory bill passed both houses, but was amended in the senate, after it had passed unanimously in the house, to reduce the appropriation to \$35,000, to put the institution under the "Board of Control," and to pay 50 cents a day to any institution that would care for girls receiving a sentence, until the Reformatory was ready for occupancy. The house concurred in these amendments, and Governor Rye signed the bill and presented the pen to Mrs. Denney, as did the speakers of both houses.

The bill of "Eligibility of Women on Boards" passed in the senate unanimously, but was carried in the house by only a majority of two, with a provision that it should not apply to counties of a given population, which debarred Wilson and Warren counties. This act went into effect immediately.

The women are deeply indebted to Senator J. W. C. Church and Representative Strauss for the able manner in which they handled the bills and the courteous hearing given the Federation by the legislature, as well as the personal assurance of interest from the individual members, is highly appreciated.

Governor Rye appointed Mrs. George W. Denney and Mrs. Alex Caldwell with Messrs. F. N. Ogilvie, of Brownsville, and Robert Creighton and George W. Brown, both of Nashville, to serve as the board of managers of the "Tennessee Reformatory for Girls." As the bill required that the first consideration should be given to cities and counties offering gifts of land as a location for the Reformatory, several places were visited that made generous offers, but the proposition of Tullahoma was accepted. Here the state will eventually have as fine an institution for delinquent girls as any that is operated for boys.

The prospective legislation for 1917 will probably be a larger appropriation for the Reformatory for Girls, a bill to wipe out illiteracy in Tennessee, and there is a probability of the women urging that they be made co-guardians of their children.

The women of Tennessee are not only interested in state legislation, but through the General Federation having representation on that board of legislation, use their influence in Federal matters also.

The child labor bill, the "National Park Service," "Vocational Aid," and "Adult Illiteracy" bills, which are pending in Congress, have been endorsed by the women of Tennessee.

Department of Civil Service Reform

TENNESSEE has no civil service law, but the Tennessee Federation has a department of civil service reform, which is doing splendid work to create an interest in this all-important subject. This department was established during the administration of Mrs. A. B. Cooke, Mrs. Hickman Price, of Nashville, serving as the first chairman. Under her direction much splendid work was accomplished, and many needed improvements in various institutions were brought about largely through her efforts. Mrs. Percy Finley, of Memphis, followed Mrs. Price and the work continued to become of more interest and importance, until under the able chairmanship of Mrs. Henry Posert, of Memphis, this department has become one of the most important in the Federation.

Mrs. Posert succeeded in awakening an interest in civil service reform through the clubs, and whether or not the present generation can be brought to realize the value of civil service reform, a good foundation will have been made in teaching the boys and girls its importance.

The programs along the line of civil service reform have included lectures on the subject, the offering of prizes to high school students for best essays on such subjects as: 1—"History of Civil Service Reform." 2—"What is Civil Service Reform, and What Can I Profit by It?" 3—"What Interest Have I in Civil Service Reform?"

Within the past two years it has been made possible for women to hold every appointive office in the state. The vocational reformatory board has two women members, and there is a woman on the state board of charities. In fact, every position in the state is open to women except legislative, executive and judicial offices. In Tennessee disability of women has been removed in the following positions: To serve as notary public, to testify against her husband and to serve on school boards.

For the salvation of mankind women will always have to tend the fires of right. No one else will. Therefore they should be vitally interested.

Department of Industrial Conditions

WITH so many women and children forced into the industrial world, club women have taken it upon themselves to look to their welfare. State federations have created industrial and social conditions departments, and their object is to improve the conditions surrounding two million children who toil, and the thousands upon thousands of women who have entered the industrial world.

The department of industrial and social conditions of the Tennessee Federation has, since its inception, urged the use of school houses as social centers. It lends its influence to every movement which will bring about better living conditions and it tries in every way to aid the women and children wage earners.

It was largely through the efforts of Mrs. A. M. Trawaick, of Nashville, that the early shopping idea at the Christmas season became a state-wide movement. She also advocated through the clubs, the weekly half-holiday for salespeople during the summer months, and assisted in the movement for shorter hours for working women.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. M. N. Whittaker, of Chattanooga, this department is now lending its best efforts toward better housing. This does not apply to the homes alone but also to "better housing" during working hours. The chairman of this department is ever mindful of conditions under which the women and children work, and is constantly on the alert to improve them.

Better laws are being enacted by each legislature through the efforts of club women, and the manufacturers are lending their every effort in improving conditions.



The Home for Incurables

THE Home for Incurables is a monument to the devotion and efficiency of the King's Daughters of Tennessee. The motives which inspired its inception, the means used to secure the funds for its erection and maintenance and the consummate ability with which it is managed and conducted, all reflects the highest credit upon the noble band of Tennessee women, who are doing such splendid work for stricken humanity.

The movement originated with the King's Daughters of Shelby County, and through their initiative was adopted as the state-wide work of the King's Daughters at the State convention of the organization held in Columbia, Tenn., in May, 1905, and the work of solicitation was carried on continuously; but not until December, 1907, was a charter for the institution obtained.

When the establishment of the institution was first determined on, it was decided that the Home should be located in the Tennessee city raising the most initial funds. As Memphis won this distinction, in the preliminary campaigns for funds, this city was chosen as the site of the Home.

The property finally selected is situated at 1467 McLemore Avenue. It has a frontage of 300 feet on McLemore and runs back over 700 feet, affording ample room for the needs of the institution. The street cars run in front of the door and it is in a fine residence section of the city.

The first building used was a commodious private residence, remodeled to meet the wants of the patients. The original price was \$17,500.00, which was very reasonable, considering the character of the property.

This refuge for the Incurables was opened for patients March 1st, 1908; patients beginning at once to make application for refuge, and it soon became necessary to enlarge the building. In 1912 the original building (and the annex) were moved and the handsome structure shown in the picture at the top of page was built. There are at this time fifty inmates, and still there is a demand for more room.

The property is conservatively estimated to be worth \$75,000.00. It has been purchased and improved partly by money secured by contributions and partly by a moderate bond issue. A large part of the money for the support of the Home has been raised by "Tag Day" contributions. One day out of every year is set aside as "Tag Day" in the various cities of the state, and from the funds secured on that day, the Home is principally supported. Funds are raised, however, in various other ways by the King's Daughters, and the good work is carried on from year to year with wonderful success.

The Tennessee Branch of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons

Elizabeth M. Norvell.

THE Order of the King's Daughters was organized in January, 1886, in New York City, when ten devoted women of several Christian denominations, led by Mrs. Margaret Bottome, met together and discussed plans for the deepening of their own spiritual lives and the spread of Christian activities. Their idea at first was to organize circles of ten women to a circle who should meet together at stated times for Bible study and devotions, and then plan to go forth from day to day in an unostentatious way and relieve the necessities of any who might need help, encouragement, or comfort. The basic idea was worship and service. The little silver Maltese Cross with the letters I. H. N. (In His Name) was adopted as the Badge of the Order, and the motto "Not to be ministered unto but to minister." So impressed were those who came in contact with these earnest Christian women as they went about ministering to the wants of others "In His Name," that the organization grew by leaps and bounds, and the work spread into the adjoining cities and states, then across the seas, until now, thirty years after, we find it an International Organization with headquarters in New York City, with branches in thirty-five states, seven provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, and independent circles in Hawaii, Japan, China, Siam, Korea, Bahama, Egypt, Smyrna, Turkey, England, and some of the European countries.

We who have always lived in Christian lands and enjoyed the many blessings of such a civilization can scarcely estimate what the Order means to these dear women in the foreign fields. To many of these dear Sisters the little circles bring the first thought of united effort; of social life; the interchange of thoughts and aims which they little dreamed they had in their own souls until asked to look up and out and to lend-a-hand. One of our American sisters who has been privileged to go over the Orient tells us that unless we have seen it we will never know what it means to these women to call themselves "The King's Daughters." Royalty counts for much in those far away lands. Dignity is added and self-respect (unknown quantities before) to the humblest life; and the sweet lesson of service which levels somewhat the hard lines of caste, brings soul to soul in a new and beautiful relation. We who have always been used to these ways may not fathom the marvel and joy of it all.

In our own State of Tennessee, circles were formed in 1887, in Nashville, Memphis, and possibly some of the other towns, but it was not until the circles throughout the State federated and thus united became known as the Tennessee Branch of the International Order of The King's Daughters. Mrs. R. W. Mitchell, of Memphis, was our first Branch President, with Mrs. A. S. Buchanan as Recording Secretary, Mrs. Hardin Figures, Mrs. W. B. Wooldridge, Mrs. Frank Everett, Mrs. Frederick Hardy and Mrs. E. Dan Smith, of Maury County, Mrs. Eggleston, of Williamson County, Mrs. Andrew Allison, Mrs. A. J. Dyer, Mrs. Wm. Hume, Miss Fanny Battle, Mrs. A. B. Hill, Mrs. J. Y. Crawford, Mrs. Jno. Aust, Mrs. E. R. Doolittle, Mrs. P. M. Tamble, Mrs. W. E. Norvell, Mrs. Robert Weakley, and the late Mrs. W. M. Woolwine, and Miss Mary Goodwyn, of Nashville, Mrs. Louis Wood, Mrs. Ludie Cross, Mrs. Frank Snadon, Mrs. Lupton, and Mrs. W. M. Daniel, of Clarksville, Mrs. R. W. Mitchell, Miss Cary Watkins, Mrs. Buddeke, Mrs. Rebie McNeil, Mrs. Wharton Jones, Mrs. J. M. McCormack, of Memphis, Mrs. J. O. Carter, Mrs. Robert Abernathy, and Mrs. J. H. Zucarello, have all been State officers in the twenty-one years we have been organized, giving unstintingly of their time and talents to the work.

It is worth while to mention some of the activities the circles are engaged in. One of the Nashville circles maintains a Home for blind girls, and it is truly a home in every sense of the word; another for twenty-one years has paid a salary to a nurse who has gone in and out among the sick poor of the city, and in her daily ministrations to them has averaged

over 2,000 visits a year. Another circle is very active in helping to maintain the Fresh Air Camp at Craggie Hope; the others do general charity, carrying sunshine with the material aid rendered. The Columbia Circle built at a cost of \$16,000 a modern Hospital, the only one in the County. Mt. Pleasant Circle has for years been getting the neglected poor children of the town and surrounding country to meet once a week for industrial training and recently the circle has built a suitable house on a lot donated by one of its faithful members, and is doing a splendid work among the boys and girls who would otherwise grow up on the streets untaught and uncared for. In Memphis and Clarksville, the circles contribute to all the charities of their respective cities, while in Memphis some of the circles help to maintain homes for aged women and orphan children. In addition to these several lines of work carried on separately by the several circles, they are all united together to support as their State work a Home for Incurables, at Memphis, the only Home of its kind in the State. It receives no aid from our State Legislature and is entirely dependent on the circles and the money obtained from "Tag Day," held once each year in Memphis and Nashville. At first, nine years ago, we opened the Home for Incurables in a dwelling house with accommodation for about ten patients. The need was great and the building soon had to be enlarged. Four years ago bonds were issued and \$30,000 secured thereby for the further enlargement of the Home. Today we have a splendid property with seven acres of ground, a three-story building with elevators and every modern convenience and accommodation for one hundred patients. The men, women and children in there receive every attention at the hands of these devoted King's Daughters, free medical services from a staff of the best physicians of Memphis,—patients are there from all over the State, and the Home is run at an expense of about \$10,000 a year. Children with bone tuberculosis are given particular attention by Dr. Campbell, of Memphis. We are endeavoring to retire the bond issue and therefore we feel it necessary to come before the public once a year and standing on the street, forgetful of self, give every man, woman and child an opportunity to help in this great work for the Master.

The names of Miss Cary Watkins, Mrs. R. H. Vance, Mrs. Mary Abbey, Mrs. J. H. Lumpkin, Mrs. Hugh Bedford, Mrs. B. R. Henderson, Mrs. Maria Griffin, Mrs. Wm. Floyd, Mrs. A. C. Floyd, Mrs. P. C. Knowlton, Mrs. Neely, of Memphis, and Mrs. W. E. Norvell, of Nashville, and a host of others, are inseparably linked with the establishment and management of The King's Daughters' Home for Incurables where the lives of the sad and suffering are cheered and comforted until the workers realize in a measure the joy of love-service as expressed by Mrs. Browning when she wrote:

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds both great and small
Are close knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells—
The book of life the shining record tells.
Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes
After its own life working. A child's kiss
Set on thy singing lips shall make thee glad.
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong.
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service which thou renderest.



Mrs. Richard Gordon Walker

Was born in Memphis, Tennessee, the daughter of Judge John A. Nooe, and Mrs. Harriet Crowds Nooe. Judge Nooe was a descendant of the Richards, Triplett, Stone, Barton and other prominent Virginia families, and was a noted lawyer and jurist. Mrs. Nooe's family was prominent in Kentucky and Tennessee. The Stevensons, Foggs and Sharps were her ancestors.

Mrs. Walker was educated at Mademoiselle Devine's school in Paris, France, of which Miss Emily V. Mason of Virginia was associate head. When very young she was presented at the Italian court, chaperoned by Madame La Countess de Charette, nee, Antoinette Polk. Her younger life was spent in Memphis and the east. The family finally settled in Louisville. Even in her gayest days, she found time for works of charity. When she married and returned to Memphis, she naturally took up the same lines, and is now treasurer of the Nineteenth Century Club, vice-chairman of the travel class, and one of the leaders of the Memphis branch of the Alliance Francaise, and was general chairman for the King's Daughters, on Tag Day, of 1915, where one of the largest sums that was ever raised in one day was realized.

Public Health Department of the Tennessee Federation

By Mrs. S. C. Crockett,

Ex-Chairman Public Health, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

IN 1908 Mrs. Benton McMillin, president of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, formed a public health department in response to a request from the General Federation of Women's Clubs. This action was in line with the policies of State Federations all over the country, desiring to follow the lead of the national organization, and thus to contribute to unity of purpose and power of achievement.

The first chairman of this department was Mrs. S. S. Crockett, of Nashville; Dr. Elizabeth Kane, of Memphis, was the second chairman; Mrs. Claude D. Sullivan, of Nashville, the third, and Mrs. K. P. Jones, of Maryville, the fourth and present incumbent (April, 1916).

The organization of the department throughout the state is worthy of especial emphasis. The plan adopted was that of appointing a health chairman for each congressional district in the state, one for each county, and one for each club. In cities where there were a number of clubs, the health chairmen of the respective clubs "got together," each assuming some part of the health campaign, each club making of itself a cog in the big wheel of the Federation's health activities.

The first work for health by both state and national Federation was that of Anti-Tuberculosis. In these pioneer years the question was asked by a few clubs: "Is this not out of our line?" "We exist for self-improvement, why should we be asked to participate in this unesthetic crusade?" The following extract from the first circular sent out by the health department gives the answer, in part, to these questions:

- (1) Because Consumption kills yearly more people than all the other contagious diseases put together.
- (2) Because Tennessee stands, next to California, at the head of the mortality list.
- (3) Because Consumption is communicable, curable and above all, preventable.
- (4) Because Consumption is a house disease and women are responsible for the care of their individual homes and largely for that broader home, the community in which they live and bring up their children.
- (5) Because the death rate has been wonderfully decreased where organized effort has been made.
- (6) Because of all these incontrovertible facts, we women of Tennessee feel that while we would study and improve our minds, we only do it in order that we may pass on the good gifts of civilization in the ratio that we have enjoyed them, and that we must perforce "translate vision into service."

That this argument was convincing, or that anti-tuberculosis work was in the air, is proven by the sense of surprise one now feels in recalling that anyone ever objected to joining in the warfare against the Great White Plague.

Other departments of the Federation complained of lack of recruits, of no response from the clubs. The health chairmen have had only gratitude to express to the clubs and club women of the state.

So hearty was the response that the civic and health departments, joining forces in 1908 and 1909, earned several thousand dollars from the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals. This they devoted to an educational campaign for the cure and prevention of tuberculosis. They made an exhibit for the state fair and sent three traveling exhibits to county fairs, which was said by a representative of the national association to have been equaled in character and extent only by the great New York county Fair exhibitions. Tuberculosis exhibits were made individually by the chairmen of Sumner, Lincoln and Hickman counties, and circulated with marked success.

The departments of civics and health also secured the services of an expert, Mrs. Caroline Bartlett-Crane, to make a sanitary survey of Chattanooga and Nashville, and to make an address at the state convention in 1910.

After the formation of a State Anti-Tuberculosis League, it was thought best to co-operate with that body, rather than to initiate movements in the tuberculosis crusade, so that the efforts of the health department were turned in other directions.

About this time, too, the health department of the General Federation created sub-departments of child hygiene, food sanitation and social hygiene. The Tennessee Federation followed this lead and did excellent work along these lines.

Dr. R. S. Yarros, of Chicago, a very brilliant lecturer on social hygiene, was brought on to a state convention and for other lectures in the state. A creditable achievement in this phase of health work was the passage of a bill looking toward the prevention of infantile blindness, largely through the efforts of the Federation health department.

Club health workers participated in the passage of a bill for a uniform vital statistics law, bringing on Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Federal Children's Bureau, for lectures on this subject. When revocation of this law was threatened at a following legislature club women were very active in keeping this important statute on the books of the state's laws.

Health chairmen have secured the co-operation of state health officials in filling lecture engagements, and spreading the gospel of hygienic living over the state, and valiant work for a national health service was carried on for several years.

A state health day in schools is an established custom, thanks to the efforts of club women. Medical inspection has been brought about in many of the larger cities, dissemination of information concerning hookworm, anti-fly campaigns, general clean-up campaigns, health programs in clubs—all these, and much besides have been initiated, fostered and pushed to completion by the efforts of state health chairmen, members of their committees and their co-workers in the various clubs of the state. Individual clubs have taken care of tuberculosis patients in hospitals; they have given prizes for cleanliness in colored homes; they have erected bubble fountains in schools, parks and public buildings; they have brought about sanitary reforms in jails and work-houses; they have supported visiting nurses; they have instituted sanitary reforms in markets and food supply shops; they have influenced school authorities to reform methods of cleaning—all these and many more activities on the part of Tennessee Club women cause the writer to believe that they merit in some degree, at least, the praise that was given to the club women of the United States by Dr. E. T. Devine at the Chicago Biennial, when he said:

“I have not the slightest doubt that our food is purer, that the bodies of our school children are stronger, that the death rate from tuberculosis is lower, that births and deaths are more accurately reported, that an adequate national health service is nearer, and that a health marriage certificate is much more probable because of the work which has been accomplished by the various State Federations of Women's Clubs.”

Improving Health Conditions of the Mountaineers

NOT content with teaching the mountain women and girls, by means of its settlement house, how to cook, how to sew and how to make useful articles with the means at their command, the Tennessee Federation, in co-operation with Lena A. Warner, R. N., established at its Elkmont settlement house the past year, a work intensely practical and one that bore great fruit.

The simplest lessons in sanitation are unknown in the remote mountain districts. The doctor is sent for on only the rarest occasions, for possibly he has miles and miles to ride over almost impassable roads, from the little town where he has his office. What a wonderful work Mrs. Warner has done among the mountaineers of the Elkmont region can well be imagined, for she has enjoyed her experiences, she loves to help others, and nothing has deterred her from visiting all the families that she could possibly reach.

Mrs. Warner is president of the State Board of Examiners of Nurses for Tennessee, Secretary of the National Red Cross Nursing Service for Tennessee, member of the Board of Directors of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and Chairman of the Registration Committee for West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana. She has spent years and years in nursing and in doing good for others.

Asked by the President of the Federation to write briefly of her work among the mountain people she prepared the following condensed report:

Your effort to combine Public Health Nursing with the work of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, undertaken in the heart of the great Smoky Mountains of East Tennessee, has, beyond doubt, borne good fruit in the past six months. In justice to the interest you have manifested, I feel it is incumbent upon me to review with a condensed outline of the progress made so far.

"The first few weeks at Elkmont I passed studying the people, their surroundings, etc. I soon observed they were slow to make friends, and eyed with suspicion strangers; independent, sensitive, secretive, suspicious and yet most loyal. An opportunity at last came to win their confidence, and since that time, have considered my efforts worth while.

"They have been deprived, through unavoidable conditions, of almost all the good things derived through the progress of civilization, still they are our true American citizens, even to the sixth generation scattered throughout the coves of these beautiful mountains. Only a few days ago I held in my hand an old rifle that did service under Sevier at Kings Mountain and Jackson at New Orleans. I believe you well know the history of their ancestors is handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth.

"During my stay in the mountains I visited the homes of 153 families, my district over Sevier county as far as I could walk in one day. On a few occasions I have gone beyond this, when a horse for transportation was furnished by the mountaineer. I inspected the school at your Settlement House and found only two out of the forty (as we would express it) physically well developed. The medical and surgical supplies you sent me rendered good service there. Their physical defects were attributed to their mode of living, poor ventilation, poorly cooked foods. They appeared to me as living examples of 'the survival of the fittest,' for indeed the remnants of their race are still in evidence, their present constitutions being extensively preserved by the great health-giving ozone of the mountains. They have been deprived of the knowledge and value of a mental and physically developed body, our greatest asset in efficient citizenship.

"Through the scientific teaching of Public Health Nursing, we are taught to do the things our hands, heads and hearts find to do. My work with you has been most varied, visiting the sick, both young and old, pulling teeth, cleaning house, doing carpenter work, on down to the spraying of apple trees—every day giving us that 'knowledge which passes all understanding,' of knowing we are doing something toward the uplifting of a people so long neglected, as in truth we are 'Our brother's keeper.'"



Mrs. Kathryn Kersh Schulken

Mississippi has given to Tennessee many gifted and beautiful women, but not one has done more actual good and at the same time kept up faithfully all other affiliations than Mrs. Kathryn Kersh Schulken. Among offices held are the following: Superintendent of Nurses' Associated Charities, member National Organization of Public Health, member of Registered Nurses' Association of Tennessee and of Memphis Equal Suffrage League, vice-president of Registered Nurses' Association of Tennessee, member of State Examining Board; took leading part in securing municipal Children's Hospital, and Bachelors' Baby Hospital; is intensely interested in Anti-Narcotic Hospital, and Children's Tubercular Camp, having founded the latter in March, 1915.

Mrs. Ellen W. Conner

Memphis is indebted to Mississippi for many of her best citizens, among whom is Mrs. Ellen Williamson Conner, of Vinton Avenue, in beautiful Bonny Crest.

Mrs. Conner is devoted to the Westminster Presbyterian Church and serves to the capacity of her strength in the Church, in Raymond Circle and the Church Ladies' Aid Society. She belongs also to the Marian Circle of King's Daughters, and works for the Home of the Incurables—one of the sweetest charities of the city. Like a ray of sunshine she brightens the lives of those whose sad affliction has shut them in from the world forever.

Mrs. Conner worked for the Day Nursery until her health failed and she had to lighten her labors. She is a member of the U. D. C., and is also eligible to membership in the D. A. R., but has never placed her membership, preferring to render the most needful service first.

Mrs. Conner is possessed of a charming personality. She is a successful entertainer and dwells in the love and esteem of a host of friends and acquaintances.



What Women Have Done for Health in Tennessee

By Mrs. K. P. Jones,

Chairman of the Department of Public Health of the Tennessee Federation.

TENNESSEE women have recognized that the health problem is largely a woman's problem. Especially is this true regarding the prevention of disease, which now occupies so prominent a place in medical research. "Home and Health" are two words indissolubly linked. In our state more than in many others, happily the men are the "bread winners," and to the wives and mothers the task is given to preserve the health of the household. In health work Tennessee women have proven in fullest measure that they desire "not only to be good, but to be good for something." They have given their time, talents and money in loving service for the unfortunate sick, and have irradiated the dark places of suffering with their practical beneficence.

Medical science and preventive medicine have proven that illness is a waste element of great import, and the belief has steadily grown that health is of more importance than any other element in civic welfare. The recovery from disease was a distinguishing feature of the labors and teachings of Christ. Thus science and religion unite in commendation of efforts for the promotion of health and the prevention of disease. The loss of life from preventable disease is so appalling in our state as elsewhere, that the need of concerted action of all health forces is recognized.

In Tennessee the State Board of Health and the Department of Health of the Tennessee Federation is in active co-operation.

In the scope of this article it is impossible for mention to be made of the many agencies for the betterment of health conditions of our state in which our women have been interested. Many are, of course, unknown to the writer, but among the number, standing on a spot perhaps unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur of scenery is "Pinebreeze Tuberculosis Sanitarium." Only a few miles distant from Chattanooga and within easy access, yet by its peculiar location, entirely isolated, it is an ideal situation for its purpose, and stands as a monument to the noble men and women who placed it there.

While multitudes of the daughters of Tennessee have labored with unremitting zeal in the cause of health, special mention must be made of Mrs. S. S. Crockett of Nashville, who, as state chairman of the Department of Public Health, performed so well her task that she honored our state, and was herself honored by being chosen chairman of Public Health of the General Federation.

Because of the great interest in matters of health of the Southern Sociological Congress and the widespread benefits accruing therefrom, the name of Mrs. Anna Russell Cole, its founder, stands high on the list.

Our women have contributed to the cause of public health, by work in schools, Sunday schools, churches and civic bodies. They have aided health legislation whenever possible, especially the recent laws for the prevention of infant blindness, the vital statistics law, and bills for tuberculosis hospitals and sanitariums for the care of the helpless sick. With heroic effort and unfaltering courage thousands of Tennessee women have sought to destroy that greatest foe to good health—intemperance.

By all these efforts, aided always by the good men of our state, Tennessee women have reduced the life waste and strengthened the vigor and vitality of our citizens, and have hastened the day when our state shall be filled with strong, well-poised, purposeful men and women, and a "sound mind in a sound body" shall be the heritage of every child of Tennessee.

The Home Economics Department

THE Home Economics Department was created under the administration of Mrs. A. B. Cooke, Mrs. Fannie Hicks Woolwine of Nashville, serving as the first chairman. The department under Mrs. Woolwine's direction inaugurated some excellent plans which were successfully carried out by many clubs over the state. Mrs. Woolwine was particularly interested in the settlement districts and personally gave demonstrations there, and also through church societies, to the poor whenever they were congregated. Her splendid work was interrupted by her sudden death, and the Federation suffered a great loss thereby. She served little less than a year. Mrs. Frank Herbrick succeeded Mrs. Woolwine as chairman of the department. Mrs. Herbrick was also of Nashville, and is a well known expert throughout the south, a graduate of domestic science at Columbia. Her services demand the highest prices, but she gladly gave them to the Federation. She gave the first demonstration of cooking ever given at a Federation convention at Pulaski, which was highly appreciated by the delegates. She was especially interested in dietetics and most insistent on proper "balanced rations," as a way to reduce the cost of living and useless waste. She emphasized care and proper feeding of babies and was instrumental in establishing pure milk depots where the poor could get free milk for their babies. Mrs. Charles S. Caldwell, one of Nashville's best known housekeepers, followed Mrs. Herbrick as chairman of the department. Mrs. Caldwell previously had charge of the Home Economics of the Centennial Club, Nashville, Tennessee, where she had the distinction, not only of keeping within the allowance of the department, but made money for the club by the monthly luncheons given under her direction. She gave a beautiful and practical demonstration of cooking and an exhibit of labor-saving devices at the convention in Chattanooga in May, 1916. She possesses a rare quality in making the women have confidence in themselves, proving by her own work that it is not necessary to be an expert to accomplish good home making, neither is it dependent on a large income. Mrs. Caldwell's message to the women of the state given in full, will convey an idea of the scope of the work of the Department of Home Economics.

"First, divide the home department into five sub-departments, consisting of the club luncheons, the demonstrations, the home interior work, the child's welfare and the house department. Have for each a chairman and a committee of nine—making a working force of ten, at least, in each. In this way the work is simplified and is a burden to none. The monthly luncheons are a means of bringing the members together socially and ought to be a source of profit by charging a reasonable sum per plate and limiting the number served according to the equipment of the club. The demonstrations are most valuable and should be worked up from the general membership with a break now and then in the schedule by bringing in a professional—but keep the tone of the demonstrations to simple, every day cooking. It is wonderful what talent you will find in this line right at home in your club. In the department of home—interior treatment, have talks on how a home can be made attractive. As I said in my official letter: "We can not all have costly homes—but we can have clean, attractive and comfortable homes." Look up a capable woman who has given this subject thought and study—I don't mean an altogether professional decorator, but one who has good taste and is resourceful, whose aim is to help adjust and arrange the material at hand, to make a home, home-like and livable. It is a mistake to imagine that all one needs is money to make a home. Money is a failure in home-making, without good taste and good judgment, it can not put the spirit in the home, for houses are moulded close about the spirits of those they shelter. As for the child in the home, it is such a large and grand field for action, I can only make her a few suggestions. Have talks on the care and feeding and clothing of young children. Have lectures by a graduated nurse as to the care of sick children. Have talks on the moral rearing of the child. Have also an exhibit of a sanitary, comfortable, up-to-date nursery. Above all, band to-

gether, young mothers, to enforce home rule in things you know are best for health and morals of your child—especially the growing girls—as to modest clothing and deportment. This can't be done too forcefully—for before long we will have a nation of unwomanly women. The chairman and committee of the house department should make inventories of all that is in the club-house, its linen, china, glass and general equipment, from garret to cellar. They should inspect it regularly and see that the upkeep is kept up to a high standard. They should set the tables on occasions of hospitality and for the monthly luncheons. Also they should have charge of everything in the way of decorations. Now having classified the several departments, and having tried to show how home economics in the Federation extends to all a helping hand, I can not but voice what seems to be the most crying need in our homes, the power to simplify and systematize the daily routine of work, to lighten the burden for mistress and maid, and to get out of our expenditure the best, both in comfort, in food and in service. I truly think if our women would take a more active part in the work of our households, would simplify and regulate the work, have a place for everything and a time for doing things, and hammer at it until we get it done the right way, it would reward us a hundred fold in better food, better prepared and better served as well as a saving of expense. But we can't accomplish this without some self-sacrifice. It is very trying, this daily cleaning up and making out of menus for the next three meals; having to think out the problem of the left-overs; ordering food, checking off bills, keeping an eye generally on the *modus operandi*. But the result would be very satisfying to say nothing of the improvement in our living. Few have any idea of the importance of the combination of food. In England today there is a practical woman-to-woman demonstration, in which the titled mistress down to the humblest housewife, is taught face to face "the lesson of kitchen economy." The creed England has adopted today would be well for us also to adopt now before the day of Pentecost arrives. And this is the creed: "Eat less meat. Be careful with your bread. Waste nothing. Save in all things—especially such things as have been imported. Use home products whenever possible. Before spending anything, think whether it is necessary. Grow your vegetables, if you possibly can."

"Do your marketing; with the net result that you will save both in money, in quality and in quantity. Buy wisely—cook sanely and eat intelligently. Make little journeys to your kitchen, let your cook be ever aware of your ability to take her place—it acts like a charm to be independent. It is unpleasant to think of the frightful waste in our fair Southland—so much of it due to improper handling of these serious problems. It is never too late to begin. Let us start today to conserve our food and our energies, for higher living and preparedness in all things."

THE CLUB WOMAN.

She cooketh best who knoweth best,
All things both great and small,
And the same mind that learning grasps
Can cook, housekeep and all.

—ELLA T. BROOKE.



Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Buford

Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Buford

(Nee Elizabeth Rives Burgess)

“The South’s Great Woman Educator.”

“A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command.”

HOW impossible to embody in a brief sketch the glorious harvest of fruitful years, yet “Woman’s Work in Tennessee” would certainly be incomplete without a resume of the life and service of Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Buford, pre-eminently the “South’s Great Woman Educator.”

That inheritance, environment, and association enter as vital factors in the formation of individuality, is self-evident in the life-work of all great characters. Of pure English ancestry, Mrs. Buford unites in her strong personality the blended characteristics of the practical Puritan and courtly Cavalier, being descended from the vigorous New England Burgess line through her noble father, a native of Maryland, most successful in finance, and from the cultured “Chambliss lineage” through her beautiful, accomplished mother of Virginia.

“To the manner born,” as “Colonial Dame.” “D. A. R.,” “U. D. C.,” Mrs. Buford is identified with the finest type of American womanhood—gifted, talented, attractive—from infancy she was fortunate in home-life and educational opportunities, being the product of fine private schools, colleges and universities. Of a deeply religious nature, her ethical tendencies were wisely guided, forming the basis of that high sense of obligation and devotion to duty in all the relations of life, that have characterized her multifold and manifold career.

Her alert intellect and refined æsthetic nature quickly grasped all subjects, till she reveled in language, literature, and philosophy, and became a finished pianist and charming singer, her artistic temperament being expressed through every avenue of thought and sentiment.

A social favorite, a liberal benefactor, broadly cultured and accomplished, yet withal a remarkable business woman, Mrs. Buford ranks as a high exponent of the harmonious development of body and soul, in her remarkable versatility. A born educator, Mrs. Buford began her great work when scarcely a woman, being connected with the famous “Webb School,” afterwards becoming associated with the late celebrated Dr. W. R. Garrett, being called to “Martin College,” Pulaski, Tennessee, as Lady Principal with Dr. W. K. Jones, she became the ruling spirit of that widely known institution. Recognizing her worth, she was induced by Dr. G. W. F. Price to enter “Nashville College for Young Women,” where she took front rank as Director of the institution and Instructor of its highest branches. From thence Mrs. Buford was called to Clarksville, Tennessee, where she founded her “Limited, Select Home College for the Higher Culture of Girls and Young Women,” which was moved to Nashville and raised to “Buford College,” a Standard A. B. College, offering a comprehensive, progressive curriculum of twelve schools, ranking foremost in thoroughness and scholarship. As an educator of broad and deep learning, Mrs. Buford has a national and international reputation, drawing her representative patronage from five nations and thirty-two states, while thousands of splendid women, wives and mothers, rise up and call her blessed.

Mrs. Buford has won great distinction as a student of Bible and Shakespeare, and is a writer of much repute, in both prose and verse, notably her splendid articles upon “Woman in the Economy of Creation,” “Culture Demanded by Southern Womanhood,” “The Library and a Liberal Education,” and her fine papers upon the “Shakespearean Drama, Reflecting Ancient and Inspiring Modern Dramatists.” Among her poems, possibly the most ambitious is “God With Us,” or “Christ in Prophecy and Fulfillment,” and her “Centennial Hymn to Tennessee,” sung by the schools of the State, while her remarkable “Apostrophe to Motherhood,” her “Apotheosis of Jefferson Davis,” and “Another Man With the Hoe,” have become classics.

Recognizing her great worth, a number of representative business men of Nashville have organized a strong stock company of over a quarter million dollars, purchased a most desirable site and erected handsome buildings as the future home of “Buford College for Young Women,” and her distinguished President.

Now in the vigor of body and soul, in perfect health, physically and spiritually, Mrs. Buford comes to consecrate her whole being—her character, her brilliant, cultured intellect, and her rich experience, to the perpetuity of her widely known College—projecting her strong personality through time into Eternity—where she shall receive the welcome plaudit—“Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into thy rich reward.”

“To those who knew her not, no words can paint;
To those who know her, know words are faint.”
—Her Devoted, Grateful Alumnæ.

Civic Work in Tennessee

By Mrs. Wm. A. Knabe,

Chairman of Civics, Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs.

THAT the club women of Tennessee have not been laggards in civic work is evidenced by the number of things accomplished and projected along the lines of work which we now know are comprehended under that term which stands for community betterment, better citizenship, higher standards of living, health, education, beauty and moral status of a community, called civics.

The parlor variety of civic workers is almost obsolete in the ranks of Tennessee club women today. They are talking and doing the things needful for community betterment. As the thing done has a value distinct from the most perfect theory, this article will deal only with those things accomplished. At the head of the list we put the periodical "clean up" campaigns, which are the most direct, practical and permanent avenues for work for homes and towns beautiful and sanitary, and which have wonderfully changed the public attitude toward the need and advantage of civic cleanliness and resulted in improved health, and increase of beauty and attractiveness of the whole state.

Realizing how closely the question of public health touches the family and individual, the club women have been responsible for the activity that has been directed toward securing a medical inspection and the teaching of personal hygiene in the public schools; child welfare and all its allied subjects. Community rights have been insisted upon whether for the removal of some public nuisance menacing health and comfort, or the protection of the individual against unscrupulous trades people and the enforcing of the laws for pure and clean foods and sanitation.

In some towns the civic workers have caused curfew laws to be instituted and obeyed, have erected public drinking fountains and monuments, beautified school buildings and school grounds, inaugurated sprinkler systems and secured garbage disposal plants, have waged war on the fly, mosquito, rats and all dangerous pests, have planted trees, flowers, shrubs and vines for civic beautification, established rest rooms and homes for the aged, secured birth registration laws, instituted propagandas against bill boards and smoke nuisance, co-operated in securing juvenile court laws, compulsory education laws, and laws for the prevention of blindness.

A monument to the altruistic spirit of the club women of Tennessee is the vocational training school for delinquent girls, which is to be erected by the state, but the legal act for which was agitated by and secured through their influence.

Art and domestic science and manual training have been introduced into the public schools and their energies are now directed toward the development of social centers, the wider use of school plants as such and securing directors of public recreation.

Women have always been the conservers of life and conservation of child life her own particular work, and because play is now recognized as one of the most important factors of child education and one of the most deeply significant in its bearing on later life, they have secured play grounds and parks for their recreation and development, and have also established home gardens, school gardens and vacant lot gardens. These are only a few of the things that have engaged their attention. Service for others has been their watch word.

Co-operation is the basic power of modern life, and the civic work done has been possible only because of the sacrifice of time, money, service and intellect of splendid women who have seen the vision of better things for their sex and race, and with far-seeing optimism and altruism have gone forward from one successful venture to another.

For, as Kipling says:

"It ain't the guns or armaments, or funds that they can pay,
But the close co-operation that makes them win the day;
It ain't the individual or the army as a whole,
But the everlasting team work of every blooming soul."



Cora Henry Ashe

A noted educator of the south and late principal of St. Paul school; honorary president and founder of the Teachers' Educational League and editor for several years of the Cornerstone, a magazine published by the teachers of the Memphis city schools; member of the executive committee that secured the West Tennessee Normal for Shelby county; first president Tennessee Branch of the American School Peace League under the Carnegie Movement; first vice regent Commodore Perry Chapter, D. A. R.; charter member Chapter House Association, D. A. R.; member Harvey Mathes Chapter, U. D. C., and chairman of the department of history and literature of the Nineteenth Century Club; facile writer of local periodicals, and as an elocutionist, has compiled and published a work entitled "Practical Drills in Vocalization."

What Club Women Have Done for the Public Schools

By Mrs. L. M. Russell,

State Chairman of Education, Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs.

A FEW years ago the question "What can club women do for the public school?" was asked the United States Commissioner of Education. He replied by pointing out some much needed school legislation for Tennessee.

The measures he advocated were brought before the 6,000 clubwomen of the state by their chairman of education, and they were asked to assist the school authorities of Tennessee in their efforts to secure the passage of a general education bill embodying the needed reforms, chief among which was the increase of the school appropriation from one-fourth to one-third of the gross revenue of the state.

Thousands of letters asking for the passage of this bill were written by clubwomen to their legislators and many able clubwomen went to Nashville to the capitol and lobbied for the bill.

It was passed and became a law. The state superintendent of education sent a letter to the clubwomen thanking them for their assistance in this matter. Thus, one of the most important things clubwomen can do is to assist the school authorities of the state in the passage of needed legislation.

It is of the greatest importance that club women who want to help should find out what the school authorities are trying to do and then co-operate with them in doing it, rather than strike out along different lines, however important these may be. Efficient organization demands that all work together for one thing and not along diverging lines.

This does not mean that clubwomen may never originate a movement. The vocational school for girls, for which appropriations were made by the last legislature, is a project which was originated entirely by the clubwomen of the state, as was the bill providing that women may serve on school boards. The bill was passed, and women are now serving on school boards in our state.

Next to securing needed legislation, the most important educational work done by the clubwomen has been the holding of education days which really constituted a school rally. The most distinguished school men in the state have been secured as speakers, and the general public has been invited to attend the rallies. The local school authorities have in each case co-operated with the club women who had arranged the program by allowing the schools to dismiss early enough for the teachers to attend. Students of the local schools have been invited to participate in the program by rendering musical or literary numbers as an entertaining feature.

The great value of the rallies is that it gives the school officials an opportunity to bring before the public plans for educational advancement, and thus prepares the people for needed reforms by educating popular sentiment along the lines of these reforms. Measures like the consolidation of one-room schools, appropriations or bond issues for county high schools, free transportation of pupils to and from school in rural districts, medical inspection of schools, domestic science in the grades, agricultural training in rural schools and manual training in city schools, the six-and-six plan for high and grammar schools are all valuable in themselves, but popular sentiment had to be educated up to each. It is useless to attempt to force even a priceless gift upon people till they themselves feel the need of it.

This get-together spirit of school people and clubwomen in the interests of the school has another benefit. It has a strong tendency to make the school more of a social center. I firmly believe that clubwomen are in a more favorable position to make the school a real social center than are the classroom teachers themselves, who certainly have all they can do single-handed in the daily recitations and schoolroom tasks. If anything more is to be done in the schools than giving instructions in school subjects other shoulders must be put to the wheel beside the already over-burdened ones of the classroom teachers. Clubwomen are both able and willing to help to make the school a social center.

One of the ways in which they are doing so is by holding joint programs on special days of which some numbers are furnished by the public schools and some by the clubwomen.

Peace day, arbor day, bird day, health day, garden day, savings bank day, vocational day suggest themselves.

Once the clubwomen go to the schools they become interested in them and with the woman's inborn tendency to make material surroundings better and human beings happier and more cheerful, they begin to add comforts to the school.

The School Improvement Leagues, which, by the way, are women's clubs of the highest altruistic type, have, in various places, put in everything to add to the students' comfort, from free kindergartens down to free soup, and from sanitary towels up to pianos. Beautiful pictures hang on the walls, snowy curtains wave at the windows and in some places a kind-faced school nurse moves about, all on account of the efforts of noble, altruistic women.

Little things or big things, pennies or pounds, whatever is needed for the schools, club women have endeavored to supply. When our local university was in the midst of an endowment campaign, women of two large local clubs subscribed \$1 each for four years, and thus raised \$1,000, which amount was duplicated by one club woman, thus adding \$2,000 to the university fund, and establishing two permanent scholarships. Every year since that time these scholarships have been used by graduates of the public schools who could not otherwise have had a university course.

But not alone within the school may the club women work for the public school child. She follows him outside and provides many happy hours for his amusement.

Story hours at the libraries, fascinating Saturday movies of "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," or "The Three Bears," playgrounds equipped with swings and slides and see-saws, seeds for planting in the individual gardens are some of the tempting devices with which she beguiles him to a pleasant and wholesome use of his leisure to enrich his experience.

The great mother heart of the city clubwomen has brooded beneficently over the rural districts, too, and she has aided, by her moral and financial support, such projects as mountain schools and settlements, canning and corn clubs and even extension schools for illiteracy.

The Bureau of Information

Mrs. Robert S. Webb, Chairman.

THE bureau of information of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs is a clearing-house of ideas, and what is more tangible, papers and programs. Whenever a club has an especially good program it picks its best papers and sends them to the bureau of information, along with lists of reference books and any other information it may have. For instance, if a civics club launches some big feature with ultimate success, it is only too glad to pass the good work along so that others may benefit by and enjoy the same. If a music club makes a special study of a certain composer, or set of works, it does the same, and so on down the whole Federation curriculum.

Sometimes by reading a paper some one else has written—even if one has written a paper on the same subject—one glimpses a much keener and clearer perspective, and it is a mental stimulant to get an intimate idea of another's thoughts.

When this department was first inaugurated, it was for the purpose of collecting as many good papers as possible for use of clubs not having access to good libraries. That clubs throughout the state have made constant use of it is most gratifying to the Federation.

A file of the year books of the clubs is also kept, and many clubs ask for these, thereby gleaning much valuable information and many ideas.



Mrs. Jos. D. Browne

(Formerly Miss Mamie E. Cain)

A leader in the club world and in the educational field, Miss Cain represented the Memphis schools on the American Teachers' Visit to Europe in 1909. Was entertained by American Ambassadors in London and Paris.

Has served as member of the West Tennessee State Normal Executive committee, president of Teachers' Educational League, business manager and associate editor of the Cornerstone, member of the National Southern, and Tennessee Educational Associations, National Geographical Society, Nineteenth Century Club, J. Harvey Mathes Chapter, U. D. C., Commodore Perry Chapter, D. A. R., Confederate Memorial Association, Ladies' Auxiliary of A. O. H., organizer and president of Thomas Lynch Society, C. A. R., vice-chairman of School Hygiene, Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs. Appointed by Governors Hooper and Rye as delegate to Southern Sociological Congress. Director in American Peace League. State Chairman of Women's Peace Party, and delegate in 1914 to the International Congress of Women at The Hague.

Formerly special teacher in the City Schools and the first one to advocate and operate an open-air school. Was born and reared in Memphis, and is a Roman Catholic.

Extension Department

By Mrs. Claude D. Sullivan, Chairman.



Mrs. Claude D. Sullivan

ONE of the most forward steps ever taken by the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs was the creation of the Extension Department. This was done at the annual convention held in Morristown in May of 1915, and Mrs. Claude D. Sullivan, of Nashville, was appointed chairman of said department. The object is three-fold:

First—To induce clubs already organized to affiliate with the State Federation.

Second—To encourage the formation of new clubs wherever needed, particularly in the towns, villages and rural districts.

Third—To encourage in the already Federated clubs a broader spirit of loyalty toward the Federation.

Some clubs, though belonging to the Federation, know little of its work, and avail themselves of few of the benefits, and this department fills a long-felt need in acquainting them with the purposes of the Federation and the benefits to be derived by keeping in close touch with the chairmen of departments, and in urging the clubs to make use of what the Federation has to give.

Immediately after taking up the work of this department, Mrs. Sullivan set about organizing the state into districts, after the plan of the congressional districts, appointing a chairman of extension in each district, each chairman to serve as president of her district federation, as follows: First district, Mrs. W. W. Harmon, Greeneville; second district, Mrs. Lula Harris, Morristown; third district, Mrs. J. H. Daly, Chattanooga; fourth district, Mrs. Rutledge Smith, Cookeville; fifth district, Mrs. N. P. Carter, Fayetteville; sixth district, Mrs. A. H. Purdue, Nashville; seventh district, Miss Estelle Edwards, Centerville; eighth district, Mrs. Birdie A. Owen, Jackson; ninth district, Mrs. Jas. F. Biggs, Dyersburg; tenth district, Mrs. Thomas T. Johnson, Memphis.

The clubs in each district, belonging to the state federation, make up the district federation. Each district federation holds an annual all-day meeting with a program, thus giving many women who cannot go to the state meeting, an opportunity to get in touch with the work of the federation.

The ultimate end in view in connection with this department is the organization of county federations. It has been found, where this plan has been tried, that nothing helps so much to bring about a spirit of friendliness and mutual helpfulness between the women of the country and the women of the towns as the county federation of clubs.

The district meetings, in no way, interfere with the state meetings, but on the contrary, both the interest and the attendance of the state meetings is greatly augmented by the widespread knowledge of the work of the federation and the enthusiasm and inspiration which results from the district meetings.

A finer spirit could not be shown than these district chairmen manifest in this district work. Being a new experience for club women in Tennessee, the work has been doubly hard but their unselfish devotion of time, strength and means toward carrying forward the work of the extension department is making an impression on the women all over the state and is certain to result in great and everlasting good to the Federation.

Traveling Libraries

STORIES of the Cumberland hills and mountains picture for us the Tennessee Mountaineer as a tall, slouching figure in homespun, who carries a rifle as habitually as he does his hat. This is a splendid photograph of the Tennessee Highlander, and it might also be added that the muzzle of that same gun is tilted toward a stranger before he is addressed, then he hears the startling salutation: "Stop thar! Whars you uns agoin' ter?" Search where you will, you will find in no library on earth a guide to those regions. The most diligent research will result in finding absolutely nothing in the way of guide maps, for the mountaineers will not permit them to be made.

The greatest mountain system in Eastern America is massed in our Southland. They spread over part of eight continuous states—650 miles in an air line, and cover an area equal to the Alps.

When I first went into the Smokies, I stopped one night in a single room log cabin, and soon had the good people absorbed in tales of city life, especially in the books and the schools where one could learn to read and, more wonderful, to write.

When I went into the mountains, I was seeking a "Back of Beyond," and there I found it. Illiteracy was the rule, illiteracy and poverty. A school house was unknown. When I came the same way again, I found mountain schools, and, all things considered, a splendid system of education begun. Moreover, they had traveling libraries and they treasured them. All this was the work of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, and it was work, indeed.

When they had perfected a system of over 100 libraries, they induced the state to take them over and continue the work. Now, if a settlement or town desires a library, all they have to do is to write the librarian at the Capitol Library, and one will be sent for a period of six months, after which another may be secured.

Traveling Libraries have, through education first, put the mountaineers more in touch with the world than they have ever been before. Many of them who read of the wonderful things in the world have never been four miles from home, and can not begin to conceive what a railroad or train is like. But, through the libraries, they sit in their one-room log cabins and travel to the "big cities," not believing what they read, but taking it all as a fairy tale.

The poverty of the mountain people is awakened, but high-minded and unashamed. To comment on it, is considered an impertinence. The people haven't a ghost of an idea that poverty may be a great deal more picturesque than luxury, that if the world knew of their actual condition, the nation would awaken to its duties toward a region that it has so long and so singularly neglected.

The worst enemies of the mountain people are those public men who, knowing the true state of things, still conceal or deny the facts in order to salve a sore local pride, encourage the supine fatalism of "what must be, needs be," and so drug the highlanders back into their Rip Van Winkle sleep.

Department of Literature

By Mrs. George E. Blake, Chairman.

MRS. BROWNING says, "I had rather put a song into a man's heart than to mend his coat or warm his porridge." The other departments are mending coats and warming porridge—It is the province of this department to put the song into the heart. "A knowledge of literature," says Arnold Bennett, "is the sine qua non of complete living," and William Dean Howell writes:

"I have never been able to see much difference in what seemed to me literature and what seemed to me life. If I did not see life in what professed to be literature I disabled its profession; and I am never quite sure of life unless I find literature in it—unless the thing seen reveals to me an intrinsic poetry and puts on phrases that clothe it pleasingly to the imagination I do not much care for it; but if it will do this I do not much mind how poor, or common, or squalid it shows at first glance, it challenges my curiosity and keeps my sympathy."

It may be a much greater thing to abolish sweat shops and secure shorter working hours for the working girl than to write "The Song of the Shirt;" to be the author of the bill forbidding child labor than the author of "The Cry of the Children," but how many have been awakened for the first time to the actual struggles and sufferings of women and children, and convinced for the moment at least, that real success in the world would be to do something for them. The man who has shed his blood on the battlefield may have done his country a greater service than the one who writes its battle hymns—but the battle cry has inspired many to the conflict.

The words in which Tennyson expressed his "Vision of Universal Peace" rises to the lips of every man in his pleas for arbitration of international differences. Upton Sinclair's novel, "The Jungle" (however it may rank as literature) aroused the fighting blood of President Roosevelt and others and had great influence in the passage of the pure food bill.

The president of the splendid organization, "The Traveler's Aid," appeared before a literary club recently with an appeal for help to save the young girls of our country. This club had just been reading Brioux powerful drama, "Maternity," and its quick and sympathetic response to her appeal astonished the president in spite of her own noble and eloquent words in its behalf. Brioux had prepared the way. "God uses us to help each other so."

The history of the Women's club movement shows us that it had its beginning in the Study club, organized for self-culture only. This it seems is as it should be—culture, like charity, must begin at home. These first crude attempts of woman at self-development were caricatured and made much sport of. Perhaps at first she did merely cut up a few antics on the doorstep of culture. Perhaps she was only coquetting (it was her habit) with things of the mind, but she played with the Divine fire until she caught the flame. She fell really in love at last, and a new era dawned for woman. In the glimpses of comprehension vouchsafed her she caught a vision which she will not relinquish. She learned that real culture "means to go out of one's self and come into loving contact with others." Thus was evolved our Federation of Women's Clubs—to become a mighty factor in the life of today. It is characteristic of organic evolution, we are told, that numerous progressive tendencies, for a long time inconspicuous, now and then unite to bring about a sudden change. So it has been with the club movement, and the progress at first so slow will henceforward be more rapid. But in our march toward perfection let us not forget the principles of our faith—let us remember that self-culture is the foundation stone.

Women Writers of Tennessee

IN every department of life in Tennessee, women have done their part since the founding of the commonwealth, and in the literature of the Volunteer State their names are "writ large." In fact, should a volume, "Tennessee in American Literature" be compiled, the preponderance of feminine names would be overwhelming. In almost every department of literature they have won varying degrees of recognition. The list of writer folk includes: Novelists, historians, biographers, essayists, short story writers, dramatists, poets and scenario writers, and outside the realm of pure literature a number of gifted pens have been dedicated to editorial and journalistic work. The power of women has been distinctly felt in Tennessee journalism.

The works of some Tennessee women writers are included each year among the best sellers in the United States; verses by her poets appear in leading anthologies, and the names of authors from this state appear frequently in the tables of contents of leading magazines. Women authors have written volumes on topics as divergent as cook books and a treatise on gardening, to philosophy and a manual of parliamentary law, which has been widely used.

In the golden days before "the war between the states," the sweet voice of such singers as L. Virginia French sounded the first note of Tennessee's literary symphony, which has so gathered in volume that it has reached the national, and in the case of a few writers, the international ear.

The first Tennessee woman who gave the state a conspicuous place in American literature was Miss Mary N. Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock), who introduced to the reading world the Tennessee uplands and their picturesque mountain folk. She has had a long line of literary successors since she first blazed this trail.

Lack of space forbids individual tribute to these gifted women or classification as to their literary productions, since many have not devoted their talents exclusively to any one form of literary expression. Some of the best prose writers are gifted poets as well, and individual versatility appears to be a pronounced characteristic of the women writers of this section.

A prime factor in the development of Tennessee literature is the Tennessee Woman's Press and Authors' Club, which has given a new impetus to authorship. Founded in 1899 with Mrs. Grace MacGowan Cooke as its first president, its history is one of continued growth. Its presidents have been: Mrs. Anne Rankin Osborne, Mrs. Annie Booth McKinney, Mrs. Elizabeth Fry Page, Mrs. Oscar T. Peeples, Mrs. Olivia Hill Grosvenor, Mrs. Rutledge Smith, Miss Zella Armstrong and Mrs. John A. Epperson. This club owns its own clubhouse, an attractive log bungalow at Bloomington Springs, in the Cumberland mountains.

The Southern Woman's Magazine, published in Nashville, of which Mrs. Annie Rankin is editor, is discovering and fostering new literary talent, and is a great credit to the south.

An enumeration of the great galaxy of literary stars in this hemisphere must of necessity be incomplete, and no attempt can be made in this circumscribed space to grade these stars as to magnitude.

Recognition of the ability of some of these women writers of Tennessee has called them to larger literary centers, east and west, while others have sought a quiet retreat in some solitude, where they might best pursue their literary labors. But even those who have gone outside the borders of the state are still bound to this section by ties of affection, and state pride insists that "adsum" shall be heard when the roster of her distinguished daughters is called. Frances Hodgson Burnett spent her early life in Tennessee, though the greater part of her literary work was done elsewhere, and there are others not now residing in this section, upon whom Tennessee feels that she has a claim.

Among the women writers may be mentioned: Mary N. Murfree, Will Allen Dromgoole, Virginia Frazer Boyle, Martha McCulloch Williams, Elizabeth M. Gilmer (Dorothy Dix), Grace MacGowan Cooke, Alice MacGowan, Corra Harris, Sara Beaumont Kennedy, Maria Thompson Daviess, Bettie Garland, Annie Boothe McKinney, Sarah Barnwell Elliott, Elizabeth Fry Page, Kate Trimble Sharber, Lillian Nicholson Shearon, Helen Topping Miller, Ida Clyde Clarke, Harriet Malone Hobson, Rosa Naomi Scott, Beth Slater Whitson, Anne Sherrill Baird, Caroline Wood Morrison, Blanche Goodman Eisendrath, Hallie B. Goodman, Annah Robinson Watson, Kate Trader Barrow, Zella Armstrong, Octavia Zollicoffer Bond, Garnet Noel Wiley, Emma Look Scott, Fannie Murfree, Maria Crawford Luttrell, Kathrin P. Haden, Katherine P. Grimes, Grace Cook Allen, Margaret Winston Caldwell, Ittie K. Reno, Augusta Kortrecht, Nola Nance Oliver, Betty Lyle Wilson, Maude McGehee Hankins, Anne Bachman Hyde, Lizzie Elliott and the late Eva Williams Malone and Annie Somers Gilchrist.

Kate Trader Barrow

Mrs. George W. Barrow.

AN authority says: "Kate Trader Barrow dips her pen in both honey and spice and so with her stories and verse has brightened many hearts. Faith is her keynote and from the harp of poetic expression she produces the strains of inspiration, while her prose is rich in brilliant originality and charm.

She is an artist in the making of toasts and essays or speeches of occasion. The following selections are from a compilation soon to be published in book form."

TWO VIEWS.

In the rush of the world and its greed for gold
They say that sentiment's growing cold,
That even Christmas isn't the same,
The spirit is gone, and only in name
Is the sacred season observed today.
And, not in the sweet old-fashioned way
Of "Peace on earth, good will to men;"
'Tis now but a season of weariness, when
The giving is but the paying of debt
As the fetters of obligation fret.
No touch of tenderness leaves its trace
In the whirl of mammon's market place.

This pitiful pessimistic view
May be the state of a sordid few,
But the spirit of Christ is just as strong
In the heart of the busy, hustling throng,
And millions of splendid deeds are done
For the sake of Bethlehem's gentle son.
The wanderer homeward wends his way
Drawn by the magnet of Christmas day,
While severed friendships feel the glow
Of reflected gleams from the Long Ago;
And Conscience gives a memory-smile
To the good intentions of After-while.
For the Star of the East still shines as bright
As it did on that distant glorious night,
And wise men now and forevermore
Will the Prince of Love and Peace adore.

PIKE'S PEAK.

Did great Ambition give thee birth, thou Wonder of the West,
Art thou a strange and mighty growth of soaring, wild unrest?
Or was thy aim to elimb until thou touched high Heaven's wall
And, waiting there, be first to hear the Master's final call?

Rare gifts thou gathered in thy flight as did the Wise of Old,
Sweet flowers on the rugged breast above a heart of gold.
Thy jeweled veins fast holding preeless treasures for thy King,
To shame, perchance, the wealth of trophies human hands may bring.

So lonely dost thou seem and sad, that tender clouds droop down
To weave about thy royal head a more than regal crown.
The laughing sun grows brighter, too, to welcome thee at dawn,
While moon and stars in silver light seem nearer to thee drawn.

And yet, not even thou couldst reach, the goal thou wouldst attain;
And so thy tears in crystal streams flow back to earth again.
The Hand Divine was firmly pressed to thine aspiring brow,
And bade thee go no further up than where thou standest now.

The humblest blossom at thy feet may hear the summons first,
And yet methinks the Father will allay thy lofty thirst,
For noble aspirations checked on earth and seeming lost
Will some way find the recompense well worth the struggle's cost.

Tennessee Music Clubs and Musicians

By Mrs. Henry Lupton,
Chairman of Music, Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs.

—*“And she shall sing there according to the days of her youth,
And according to the days of her going up out of the land of Egypt”*—

SINCE pioneer days, the days of strife and toil for the woman of Tennessee, she has ever been able to bear her burdens with a “song on her lips.” Then when change and revolution pressed too hard upon her she turned passionately to the changeless face of Nature and lay with her heart close in the great silence of our mountains and there crooned our earliest songs. And now, we call these things beautiful, which in the long succession of our ancestral days, we have been told of. They rest the soul of us, with a sense of their stability, these things; quite a splendid avarice, of ours, with an assurance that we own, through these legends of ours, what will never be taken from us.

After the season of pathetic song, during the four years of civil war, when peace and golden tranquillity were stretched once more across Tennessee, and where the

“Low of cattle and song of birds,
And health and quiet and loving words”

reigned, in place of shot and shell, the music's rhythm seemed gayer. Then began to appear many original and local compositions. Although many foreigners came into the state and became teachers of standard methods, “Mason's” and “Peters'” editions were on every rosewood and pearl-keyed piano. Rare voices were heard; on many occasions they seemed to cry aloud from the ruins of broken fortunes and desolate homes. It was to those dear mothers of faith and æsthetic culture we owe our music and music clubs in the Tennessee of today.

Since the days of Mrs. Croly, who organized the first woman's club in the United States, women's clubs have appeared in all states, and in approximately all small towns in Tennessee. In the last twenty-five years rapid progress has been made in making history, as far as musical organizations are concerned. Thirty years ago the musical organizations in Tennessee consisted largely of men's brass bands with no evidence of women's organizations. But it was very soon her instinct, her presentment that in the “duet” of life between man and woman, the woman's voice has usually the greater range and she has higher notes and lower notes, which he can never reach, and these she has to sing alone. His range consists of a few middle tones—very good—but he has only these. So the “women's musical clubs” appeared throughout the state and a great and wonderful work they have done. In these clubs which represent most patrician blood and God-given talent, one will find the genius ever present. Music has enriched her; the vision is all her own, also the form of her expression. Her style has not only its characteristics of technique, but personality in its widest sense, that personality which reveals the spirit in which she has met the divine adventure, called life. In music her mood is high; her song's voice, unconsciously, the mystic declaration: “the wise soul uses the excellence of things, and so things hurt it not at all.” This has become her law. Her musical career is but the symbol of her personality, the sacrament of her life in which one feels the Presence.

From nature, of this quality, when the creative gift is added, something fine and permanent in music will come, and when time shall have released her from the ephemeral, it will be found to have left something fine and permanent, and we will hardly question this, who know these women's work.

In early days of musical life in Nashville the capitol of Tennessee, when there were few pipe organs even in so large a city, an organ was transported from New York to Nashville and placed in the old Presbyterian church on College street. It was a wooden affair, made by hand and worked by hand-power bellows. This was loaned, on one occasion, to the state capitol, taken down, moved to the capitol and set up in the grand old senate chamber. This task was a laborious one and showed an admiration for organ music by the masses many years ago. Now, many, many thousands of dollars are invested in magnificent pipe organs throughout Tennessee. Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Jackson, Clarksville and many others own wonderful instruments. Great pride is felt in the better church music in all churches, since the days of the choirs of 1860, and Tennessee cities spend large sums of money in choir service. Full many years will have passed before church goers of

Nashville will ever forget the singing of Fannie Dorman Thurston and Emma Johnson, two early choir leaders of that city.

Nashville had, at one time, the first conservatory of music in the state, under the direction of August Schemmel of Munich, Germany. This was a remarkable school for those days and pioneered the way for others to follow. Memphis also has its conservatory. The departments in music for both Catholic and Protestant schools is a wonderful adjunct to the music student now in Tennessee. The department directed by Charles Washburn at the great Ward-Belmont college, has no equal in any other state.

After the appearance of the music clubs came a revolution in the class of music heard by Tennesseans. The classics did not appeal to audiences in years past, as now. They were as children who dread the dark, until they learned the ways of day and night. Then darkness takes upon itself a beauty all its own. There is confusion and oppressiveness about any work of music or language which we do not understand; it is as if we were listening to a song in Sanskrit or to the outlandish cadence of a Chinese chant. Such was the state of audiences during the early visits of the Theodore Thomas orchestra. Through the channels of music clubs, with large memberships, and large study and thought given to the arrangement of programs, and visits of artists in recital, this great difficulty of "appreciating" is being lifted. If this is not a cogent *raison d'être* for the existence of music clubs, then there is none.

Tennessee was soon aware of the necessity of public school music as a necessary branch of culture. Every child needs the rhythm and beauty of music. Often children hum tunes even before they learn to talk. Wherever there is a little child there is need for songs. Public school training has been the essential motive in uplifting music throughout the state; the school hymnal leads to an ever deepening appreciation of good music. The systems used are simple and direct and the child's imagination is stimulated by this department in school work.

Musical organizations were slow to become federated in the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs. At the present time more than twenty clubs are members of the Federation. They have become more neighborly; they exchange recitals and year books. They are now a great part of a great work. Prudence Simpson-Dresser of Gallatin did much for the state department of music as chairman, 1913-1914. She was the originator of the plan presented to the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Chicago "to adopt and memorialize the national air "Star-Spangled Banner" in every musical club and public school of the United States. As chairman *ex-officio* she is president of a prosperous club in Gallatin, Tennessee.

The presidents of the various Tennessee clubs are:

Brownsville, Mrs. William Kinney; Carthage, Mrs. William K. Webb; Centreville, Miss Estelle Edwards; Clarksville, Mrs. Henry Lupton; Dyersburg, Miss Beatrice Stevens; Gallatin, Mrs. Prudence Simpson-Dresser; Harriman, Mrs. B. C. Watkins; Jackson, Miss Mattie Fletcher; Johnson City, Mrs. Bert Poulder; Jonesboro, Mrs. Frank Patton; Knoxville, Tuesday Music Club, Miss Florence Fair; Martin, Mrs. Edna O'Brien; Memphis, Mrs. R. M. Beattie; Paris, Miss Lucile Lamb; Union City, Mrs. George Eades; Springfield, Mrs. C. T. Towne; Shelbyville, Mrs. James Hutton; Cleveland, Mrs. John Milne; Nashville, Mrs. John Bell Keeble; Morristown, Mrs. C. B. Haag; Chattanooga, Mrs. Morris Temple; Mt. Pleasant, Mrs. Charles Gilman; Nashville (Vandredi Club), Mrs. K. C. Hardcastle; Nashville (Mozart Club), Miss Marian Dempsey; Nashville (Opera Research), Mrs. Robert DeWitt Smith.

Among well-known musicians of the state, who have gained prominence, may be mentioned:

Arthur F. Hinkle, composer and teacher, and president of Tennessee division of the Organists Guild, has promulgated the work of the organ most successfully.

Mrs. Tobey of Memphis and teacher of classes in the summer school of Chautauqua, N. Y., was one of the best known of Tennessee pianists.

Mme. Louise Bailey-Apfelbeck, born in Nashville, now of Vienna, is a renowned pianist.

Kitty Cheatham, born in Nashville of distinguished Southern lineage, dating back to generals of Revolutionary times, who influenced both the social and political life of those early days, is generally known. She created the art she now uses. She has a wonderful blending of mental vitality, color and imagination. Her first concert in London was at the home of one of Queen Alexandra's ladies-in-waiting, her fellow artists being Mme. Albani and Johannes Wolf, the violinist. Afterward she was received by the royal families of England, Russia, Spain, Greece, Bavaria, Servia Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. She has presented the negro folk lore to the universities of Yale, Berlin and Cornell. She has been recently

accompanied in her song recitals by the great Humperdinck, who honored her by playing one of her children's songs at her large Christmas matinee for children.

Oscar Seagle, born in Chattanooga, now of Paris, France, is one of Tennessee's most gifted sons, possessing a rare baritone voice.

Angelo Cortese, born in London, Canada, now a resident of Memphis and the head of the great "Southern School of Italian Harp," is one of Tennessee's great artists.

Mrs. E. L. Ashford of Nashville, is the best known local composer in the state. Her works of choral composition, songs and cantatas are used throughout the United States. She is also editor of "The Organist" a monthly magazine.

Miss Eloise Bailor and Mrs. Rita-Faxon Pryor of Chattanooga are renowned vocalists.

Clarksville has historically many eminent musicians. Prof. William Emery, organist of Grace church, has celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as organist and choir master.

Mrs. H. Lupton has celebrated twenty-two years service as organist and director at Madison street Methodist church.

Among many beautiful voices of Clarksville, Maud Merritt-Chinnick was pre-eminently one of the great singers.

Mr. and Mrs. Falberg of Cleveland, directors of music in Centenary college, have won renown.

Cadek, violinist of Chattanooga, born in a foreign land but abiding in Tennessee, has brought the violin school forward and done a wonderful work.

Mrs. Godwin, Mrs. Ferguson and Mr. Nelson of Knoxville are well known in music circles at home and abroad.

Memphis supports a large symphony orchestra and employs a director. Much municipal interest is felt in music in that city and in other cities throughout the state. Especially at Christmastide these cities assist in the "community tree" celebrations and large chorus choirs and music clubs give public singings on Christmas night. This has become an annual Christmas feature throughout the state, and a most beautiful custom it is, celebrating the nativity in glorious song, instead of with noisy fire-crackers and in other undignified ways. The past few years found all musicians through the state singing at the identical same hour, the same hymn. This, in itself, was a magnificent test of good musicianship.

A plan to encourage local composers, enlarge music clubs, encourage better teaching, a law to license music teachers, the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" daily by all public schools, more choral organizations, more children's clubs is now launched by the clubs federated with the state organization, they believing sincerely in the state organization's motto "In Unity There Is Strength."



Mrs. Napoleon Hill

Mary Morton Wood was born at Bolivar, Tennessee. Her father was one of the pioneers of that section. She was graduated from the Patapsco Institute and later married Napoleon, son of Dr. Duncan Hill of Murray county, Tennessee. Mrs. Hill's greatest work was the successful rearing of four children to useful citizenship. They are Napoleon Lee Hill, deceased, Frank Hill and Mrs. C. N. Grosvenor, of Memphis; and Mrs. A. J. Hodgson of Waukesha. Like all successful mothers, Mrs. Hill has at heart the spirit of universal motherhood, and this led to her mothering the Junior Beethoven Club, composed of very young musicians. She has done much also for the Beethoven Club and is honorary president of that organization. She built the Woman's Building of Memphis. Mr. and Mrs. Hill celebrated their golden wedding July 8, 1908. Mrs. Hill has traveled extensively in her own native country. She is an active member of the First Presbyterian church of Memphis.



Miss Alma Louise Ramsey

Alma Louise Ramsey, daughter of the Rev. Edward B. Ramsey, granddaughter of the pioneer preacher and poet Ferdinand L. Steel, was educated at the Institute, Jackson, Tenn., and Higbee School, Memphis. Carefully trained to become a pianoforte teacher by Mrs. Minnie Hannah Gordon from the schools of Germany and by Professor Ernest Hawke on the pipe organ, also in the Chicago Schools of Music. Miss Ramsey has succeeded in establishing a class in Memphis distinguished for well-grounded comprehension of harmony and love of the best in the classics. Her indomitable energy and painstaking methods have stimulated her pupils to do good work for which she thinks like others,—school authorities should allow credits to stimulate in them a love for the arts. She hopes for more active co-operation on the part of the public with the musicians for a higher standard for Memphis. "Not how much, but how well" is her motto.

Miss Belle Somers Wade

For twenty-seven years organist in the First Presbyterian church is a splendid record of a beautiful life work—a work of uplift for her fellow-man—a service more splendid than any given on battlefield for country's sake. Miss Wade is a musician of real merit, one who lives the story told by the keys, whether a minor solo, or some peaceful quiet chord, tells of a quiet restfulness understood by few, yet heard by many. In 1902 Miss Wade spent the summer as the pupil of Alexandre Guilmant, the famous organist, and is a member of the Guilmant Club. She was, later, a pupil of Wager Swayne, and was most successful, bringing added honors home to America.

In her beautiful studio one finds the keynote to her character—harmony. To claim her for a teacher is a privilege, as well as an advantage unsurpassed. Miss Wade has a strong personality, a winning, lovable way, and a character that is indeed a tribute to womanhood.



Miss Susie T. Booker

Miss Susie T. Booker is a native of Memphis, daughter of the late Wm. J. Booker and Kate M. Avery, whose families were among the first settlers in Memphis. Miss Booker began her musical studies at the age of 7. Graduating from the public schools of this city, Miss Booker went to Cincinnati, where she entered the College of Music, studying with Brahmvandenburg, a pupil of Leschetizsky. To further prepare herself for teaching, Miss Booker took two normal courses—the Burrough Course of Music Study of New York and Detroit, of which she is a Certificate teacher. Other methods studied are the Effa Ellis Perfield and the Sherwood Method. She was a member of the Advanced Teachers' Normal and Interpreter Classes of Ernest Hutcheson, of Berlin. Miss Booker confines herself to no particular method, but takes from all what she deems to be best. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Beethoven Club.

Miss Florence B. Riley

Miss Riley is considered one of the finest artists, not only in the City of Memphis, but in the South. Her work is strictly a work in itself. In the field of classical, æsthetic, national, gymnastic, folk and modern ball room dancing, she has received the very highest encomiums from critics whose good opinion is a very valuable asset. For several seasons she has conducted the Nineteenth Century Club class in gymnastic and picturesque folk dancing. Her work is a labor of love, and in several instances where children were involved, she has saved them from life-long invalidism, the result of paralysis.

Her beauty, grace and lovable disposition endears her to the hearts of all who know her, and Memphis is justly proud to number among her women of talent this charming representative of the poetry of motion.





Mrs. Frank Faehrman

Vivia Nelle, daughter of the late Jacob Sturla, grew to womanhood among the school girls of Memphis, in which city she received her grammar school education at St. Patrick's School. Later she married and made her permanent home not far from the place of her nativity. Mrs. Faehrman is a musician of superior talent, and sang for nine years in Sacred Heart and St. Peter's Churches. She is a communicant of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. She is an active and valued member of the Beethoven Club and has held the office of corresponding secretary of that organization of talented women. She is a member of the Wednesday Muscial Club, and much of its reputation and success is due to her talent. Mrs. Faehrman is a member also of the largest club in Memphis—the active and progressive Nineteenth Century Club. While a believer in political equality for women, she has never identified herself with the suffrage organization. Mrs. Faehrman has traveled extensively, both in America and in Europe, and has many souvenirs of her foreign travel, in her home. She is interested in all that uplifts humanity and lends her sweet voice, charming personality and her generous purse whenever the opportunity makes it possible for such acts of hers to help the less fortunate. At home she lives a sensible, practical life on her little farm on Highland Avenue.

Mrs. Marie Greenwood Worden

One of the sweetest singers of the Southland—Mrs. Worden stands today in the very foremost ranks of musicians. Her magnificent voice has been heard to splendid advantage not only in the South, but in Eastern and Northern cities, where she has been the especial guest of musical clubs.

Before her marriage she toured the South and West as prima donna of several well-known opera companies, meeting with marked success. The citizens of Charleston, S. C., presented her with a magnificent diamond cross as an evidence of their appreciation and esteem.

Mrs. Worden has worked and studied hard to obtain her present splendid success, not only in this country, but with the Masters in the Old Country, and yet despite the heights which she has reached, her hand is ever held out to those less fortunate—a helping hand whose friendly clasp many have known. As woman, artist and teacher, she has no superior.



Mrs. O. H. Muehler

Elizabeth Leigh Ford was born in New Harmony, Indiana, the mother city of that blend of the artistic temperament with altruistic service known as the Woman's Club, for it was there that the first woman's club in America was organized. It soon became a noticeable fact that she possessed a perfectly wonderful voice. Miss Ford won a scholarship at Chicago Muscial College for having the most beautiful natural voice, and Madame Nordiea was so charmed with Miss Ford's voice that she gave her lessons and predicted a great future. She continued under the finest artists of America and Europe, and in June, 1902, became the wife of O. H. Muehler, a prominent and successful planter and business man. Mrs. Muehler has pleased the most critical audiences in opera, concert and church, and has one of the largest vocal classes in the South. She is a member of the Episcopal Church and is very popular socially and Memphis is justly proud of her.



Aims of the Art Department

By Miss L. Pearl Saunders, Chairman.

THE department of art means to the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs just what it means to the individual club member, and through the club member just what it means to the town in which the club exists.

Every town in the state fortunate enough to have a Federated club should feel the influence of its interest in matters of art, through its efforts to make more beautiful the town, by its art exhibits, the offering of prizes to the school children, and by the placing of good pictures upon the schoolroom walls.

If every club in the state realized its opportunity to assist in creating a state-wide interest in and appreciation for works of art it would be but a short while before Tennessee would stand in the front ranks with states which are doing most for a finer, higher civilization. As an investment, the giving of time, means an effort for the benefit of the people, it can not be equaled. It is like the quality of mercy, "It is twice blessed." It blesses "him that gives and him that takes."

A great work of art is peculiar in that it belongs to humanity at large. It can not be held within the bounds of the nation to which it owes its existence. A nation or an individual may act as custodian, but the world will finally claim its share whether or no. Even the artist can not claim absolute ownership, once he has created a thing of beauty or meaning.

The wonderful picture galleries of Europe, the palaces, the great cathedrals, belong in part to the poorest American, who loves them with appreciation, and the whole world mourns its loss when one is marred or destroyed.

So an investment of time and money in better art education for the people is not wholly an unselfish one. Neither is it foolish investment for the individual. The time has passed when the poor artist sits starving in the garret through lack of work to do.

There is a great demand for art works of all kinds and grades, from the beautiful illustrations of Edmund du Lac to the comic supplement of the newspaper, from mural decorations by Abbey or Violet Oakley to billboards, art posters, stamps and breakfast food labels; from magnificent portraits by Sargent to the designing of costumes, fabrics and wall paper; from the master bookbinding of Marguerite Duprez Lahey to illustrated post cards, such as those by George H. Lord, writer of cards of greeting at the rate of \$20 per word, some of the cards making a record sale of a million copies in a single season, bringing to the publishers over \$50,000.

Art and literature seem to have formed a partnership in many ways—each doing its part toward entertaining and instructing the public.

It seems to me the Federation could not engage in a broader or wider field of endeavor than that of helping to spread a knowledge of art. It is such a practical thing and such a help to the other departments of the Federation.

A health and civics campaign, for example, would lose much of its effectiveness without the use of drawings and photographs to paint a moral more clearly than words can do.

An interesting book is made much more interesting by having beautiful illustrations, while a stupid one is often read merely to see what the pictures are about.

The members of the Mothers' Club know well that the best way to entertain a child and keep him out of mischief is to give him something to do with his hands—something to make what he believes to be beautiful and hopes to be useful, to paraphrase William Morris, though usually both hopes are vain.

If art were merely a matter of painting a picture, the making of statues or the designing of buildings, then, perhaps, it ought not be quite so important that every man, woman and child should have a working knowledge of it. But it is more than that—it is a language.

It is the language by which we express the emotion. It is an added tool with which to face the problems of life. It is a key with which to unlock the store-house of happiness.

Is it then not worth while to place this opportunity within reach of every child in the state?

This, and nothing less, is the ambition of the art department of the Tennessee Federation.

Women Artists of Tennessee

- AVENT, MRS. FRANK, Nashville, Tenn.**—Studied at New York School of Art, the Julian Academy, LaZar and others, Paris. Portrait and landscape painter. Paintings owned by collectors and individuals throughout the South.
- CONLEY, MRS. SARA WARD, Nashville, Tenn.**—Painter and teacher. Studied in Paris in Julian Academy, with Bridgman and others. Designer of Woman's Building, Tennessee Centennial. Decorative and portrait painter.
- COWAN, MISS SARAH, formerly of Nashville, now of New York City**—Studied at New York School of Art, with Dow at Columbia University, Art Students' League, New York; with Chase, DuMond and Mora; Julian Academy, with Madame LaFarge, and Steinlin, Paris. Member of American Society of Miniature Painters; Association of Women Painters and Sculptors.
- ELLISON, MISS FRANCES, Nashville, Tenn.**—Pupil of Miss Sanders' School of Art and Design, Nashville; winner of White Medal in this school, and a year's scholarship in Art Students' League of New York. Illustrator and landscape painter. Teaching in Athens College, Athens, Ala.
- GATTINGER, MISS MINNIE, Nashville, Tenn.**—Studied with George Dury, Nashville; Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts; with Milm Ramsey, Philadelphia; Delacuse Academy, Paris; with DaSar in Brittany, and Bachel and Fleury. Among distinguished portraits, The Consul's Daughter, Miss Gowdy, in Salon of 1900, which received honorable mention from the French government; Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee; United States Capitol in Washington; Vice-President, Jas. S. Sherman; Mrs. E. W. Cole, Mrs. Jas. E. Bradford; President Nashville Art Association; Bishop Galloway of Mississippi; one for Vanderbilt University and one for University of Mississippi. Paintings owned by Nashville Art Association, Centennial Club of Nashville, and many private collectors. Presented gold medal by Nashville Art Association.
- RAINS, MISS ZARELDA, Chattanooga, Tenn., now of New York.**—Studied in New York and abroad. Now teaching in New York School of Art.
- SANDERS, MISS L. PEARL**—Studied in Art Institute, Chicago, Art Students' League, New York; Charles Hawthorne, Freer and abroad; winner of Chase prize in France, director of School of Art and Applied Design, Nashville. Chairman of Art for Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs; second vice-president of Nashville Art Association. Work purchased by Nashville Art Association, Centennial Club, Thomas McCrory Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution for Continental Hall, Washington; Tennessee Historical Association, and many private collectors.
- SAWRIE, MRS. MARY BANG, Nashville, Tenn.**—Miniature painter; studied in New York, for two years in Paris; winner of gold medal in Paris. Among miniatures painted, Mrs. Leslie Warner, Dr. W. G. Ewing, Mrs. Joseph Thompson.
- WILEY, MISS CATHERINE, Knoxville, Tenn.**—Studied in New York and abroad. Paintings purchased by collectors in New York and throughout the South. Seymore Thomas in Holland. Taught in Peabody College for Teachers for fourteen years.
- GOODWIN, MISS LAMIRA, Nashville, Tenn.**—Director of Art at Ward-Belmont College, Nashville. Studied with John Longman, Nashville; New York School of Art, with Chase, DuMond, Louis Mora; at Columbia University, New York; the Colorossi Academy, Paris; with Richard Miller, Paul Bartlett, Morrisset, Caspe Lucchio. Grand Chumiere, Madame LaFarge, miniature; Miss Overbeck, New York. Pottery and design.
- HERGESHEIMER, MISS ELLA S.**—Studied at Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia School of Design for Women, Colorossi, Paris; Prinnet, Mucha, Academy of Fine Arts, Florence, and in Spain. Winner of first perspective prize, first anatomy prize, first landscape prize, first Tappan prize for portraiture, One Thousand Dollar European scholarship prize, in Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. Portrait painter, among notable portraits, Bishop McTyeire, Gov. Patterson, Mrs. Guilford Dudley, president of the Equal Suffrage Association, Dr. Frank Gaines, president Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ala.; Miss Nannette Hopkins, dean of Agnes Scott College.
- McCORMACK, MRS. NANNIE MAI, Nashville, now of Chicago.**—Studied with Mrs. Willie Betty Newman, Nashville; in St. Louis; Art Institute, Chicago. Commissioned Carmack statute to be placed at entrance of Capitol Grounds, Nashville. Secretary of Western Society of Sculptors.
- NEWMAN, MRS. WILLIE BETTY, Nashville, Tenn.**—Studied Cincinnati Art School, received Thirty-five Hundred Dollar Scholarship, Julian Academy, Paris. Honor 1893 competing in drawing from the nude in the men's class, with Benjamin Constant, Gene Paul Laurens, Bongereau, Ferrier.
- WILKES, MISS SUSAN, Nashville**—Studied at Ward Seminary, Nashville; Art Student's League, of New York. Successful landscape painter and illustrator.
- KINNEY, MISS BELLE, Sculptor, formerly of Nashville, now of New York**—Winner of commission in competition for monument to women of the South; a copy of which is to be erected in every Southern state; statue of Jere Baxter of Nashville, and other important commissions.
- YANDELL, MISS ENID, Sculptor.**—Studied in New York and abroad; Rodin, in Paris. Has executed many important commissions, including the John W. Thomas statue in Centennial Park, Nashville, Tenn.

The Conservation Department of the Tennessee Federation

By Lalla Block Arnstein, Chairman.

THE Department of Conservation in the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs is comparatively new, being developed only within the past three years. It has been of progressive, substantial growth, and where but one club studied conservation in the beginning, now more than half of the clubs embody at least one program at their meetings for the study and uplift of Conservation.

Through the clubs, the Women of the Tennessee Federation are gaining a better knowledge and a fuller realization of our natural resources and the manner in which they affect their lives.

They have aroused themselves to the study of and to the conservation of all the lavish wealth which surrounds them, knowing full well that the prosperity of Tennessee depends directly on the energy and intelligence with which our natural resources are used.

A great geologist once said: "The nations that have coal and iron will rule the world." We know he must have had Tennessee in mind when making this remark, for this great state is doubly blest with both.

Club women are realizing that we have no more valuable agency than the scenic beauty of our forests, of our mountains, of our rivers, that they should not be mutilated or disfigured, even in case of necessity, and we are working hand in hand with every official in the state to preserve and to conserve these works of nature.

Their economic value, as well as their esthetic value appeals to us. We know that the lives of people are beautified physically, mentally and morally by contact with the things of beauty and interest in the outdoor world; and, therefore, the clubs are using all their influence in working for recreation places out of doors, for parks and play grounds. The study of our National Parks has also been introduced into many of our clubs. We have aided in the preservation (through influencing our senators and representatives in Washington) of several of the National Parks and natural beauties such as Hetch Hetchy Valley of California, and the wonderful Niagara Falls, which was about to fall a prey to commercialism; dealing thus with conditions that affect the lives of all of us. We are now using our best efforts through our senators and representatives, to pass the Kent bill, to establish a National Park Service in the Department of the Interior. This department shall be under a director, who shall be appointed by the secretary of the interior, and who shall have supervision, management and control of the several national parks, national monuments, the Hot Springs Reservation in the State of Arkansas, and reservations of like character.

In forestry, the work thus far has been more of an educational nature. We have been working with the forestry department of the state for fire protection for the next two years, asking the legislature for \$3,000. The United States Forest Service will meet this appropriation with another \$3,000.00, making \$6,000.00 to be expended in this State for fire patrol of forests. In fact, wheresoever the Department of Conservation can assist the officials of any department of State it readily lends support.

In bird protection and wild animal life the clubs are particularly active. We endeavor to enforce the laws, which are the best in any state in the union. In the public schools the club women are putting forth their best efforts to protect the birds and are using educational methods along these lines. They are offering prizes to the children for the building of bird houses in both city and county schools grounds, while the interest of the Boy Scout has also been enlisted to prevent the shooting of birds. Under a recent law passed by the last legislature Tennessee is to establish a farm for propagating birds. In this, the Department of Conservation has also assisted.

The Chairman of Conservation and the clubs throughout the State are urging that all wild flowers on public highways and roads be left to flourish, while the school children are asked not to wantonly destroy them. Talks along these lines in county schools are being made to great effect.

In the establishment of good roads, the Chairman of Conservation has made talks before the National Highway Association, and as Tennessee State Chairman of the Lincoln Tree Planting Committee, is bending every effort towards interesting the clubs in the planting of the Lincoln and Dixie Highways throughout the State. No active work has yet been accomplished in the planting, though a plan is formulated and will, no doubt, be put into operation within the coming year.

The Pin Oak has been chosen as the main tree, being rugged and vigorous, symbolic of the character of Abraham Lincoln.

A talk on the planting of the Lincoln Highway was given by Mr. Chas. A. Keffer at the Tennessee State Federation meeting of Women's Clubs, held in Chattanooga, May, 1916, (through the efforts of the State Chairman of Conservation), arousing great interest and enthusiasm. The women's clubs are now urging the setting aside of one day in the year, to be known as State Arbor Day, which will aid in the planting of trees and shrubs and in beautifying the roads, school grounds and highways of this State.

The State Chairman of Conservation, working through the Superintendent of Public Instruction, was instrumental in having him place before the State Board of Education the advisability and practicability of the teaching of conservation in the public schools of Tennessee. The board passed favorably upon this matter and appointed a standing committee to foster it. In a personal interview with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is most enthusiastic in his support, he assured the Chairman that at the next school term a course of forestry would be introduced into the State Normal schools. No provision being made by the State for such a course, it must be introduced through the efforts and interest of the teachers. At present, however, nature studies and bird life are taught in many of the public schools, though they are not prescribed by the State Board of Education.

In summing up, I should like to say that the Tennessee club women are not asleep by any means in conserving the natural resources of the State. They are evidencing a growing interest in every phase of conservation, and are taking up all projects that will accrue to the benefit of the state and the nation, for they realize that Tennessee, with her wealth of natural resources, will be one of the nation's foremost states, and therefore they wish to educate themselves and the coming generation, to the appreciation of, and the value of Conservation.



A Glimpse of Mountain Scenery.



Mrs. W. E. Lacey

A woman of that potent charm which lingers long after one has left her presence, Mrs. Lacey is the ideal mother, and the loyal friend. Born in Sardis, Panola County, Mississippi, she left her native state when but four years of age, spending all the early years of her life among her father's people, the Ballentines, of Pulaski, Tennessee. As Miss Adelaide Ballentine, she was an honor pupil of Patapseo Institute, Ellicott City, Maryland, and as both maid and matron visited various parts of the United States. Mrs. Lacey is deeply interested in Child Welfare and Mountain Settlement Work. Some few years ago, she took active interest in the Cosmopolitan Book Club of Memphis, and for some several years past has been an honored member of the Nineteenth Century Club. Mrs. Lacey has lived in the Bluff City for the past twenty-six years. Her photo shows her with her first grandson in her arms. She is a member of the Methodist Church, and takes a great interest in the poor, not only of her own creed, but whenever and wherever she finds them.

Mrs. Carrie B. VanHorn

A pioneer teacher of Tennessee. Educated in the schools of Indiana. Taught there five years. In 1869 married John VanHorn, of Butler County, Ohio. They moved to Shelby County in January, 1874. Here she continued her chosen profession. Found the schools in a chaotic condition. No uniform text books. No graded system. No teachers' associations. It seemed the people were asleep on the school question. The "Go as you please" idea prevailed. Negroes were elected for school directors, who could hardly sign their names. She was one of the principal teachers that helped organize and carry on the first Teachers' Association in Shelby County, headed by Dr. Henderson, the County Superintendent.

She has lived to see the most miraeulous improvements. We now have all over the county magnificent briek and stone school buildings. Equipped with all modern improvements, and taught hy Normal-trained teachers.



Mrs. M. B. Arnstein

(Lalla Block)

Tennessee is the adopted State of Mrs. M. B. Arnstein. She having been horn and reared in Texas. Mrs. Arnstein received her early edueation in Galveston, going later to New York, where she received private instructions from the best educators. She served for a number of years as president of the Alumnae Assoeiation of Galveston. After going to Knoxville to make her home, Mrs. Arnstein was eleted to the presidency of the "Writers' Club." And during the years she served as president, the elub met in her home. She has had exceptional advantages to study and travel abroad, and is one of the most cultivated and talented women in this State. She has been interested in conservation, especially as regards Tennessee, and as chairman of this department in the Federation she has done much good work. Mrs. Arnstein is a splendid speaker and is often invited to take a plice on the programs of many important meeting held throughout the State.





Mrs. John O. Flautt

Lulu Eddins was born in Memphis, finished High School and later married John O. Flautt. Two children were born. When the daughter had become the wife of Holmes Sherard and the son had finished Washington Lee University, Mrs. Flautt bought a farm, and in five years her five acres in figs brings her an income of twenty-five hundred dollars. She has become an active member of the Nineteenth Century Club, Beethoven Club, Harvey Mathes Chapter, Ladies' Memorial, Suffrage League, and mission work at the poor house. She has for ten years been active in the Junior Memorial Association. She belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Flautt is one of the prime movers in getting a market house in Memphis on the site where the old Court House stood. In her scheme of life—through childhood, girlhood, love, marriage, motherhood and then the world and its more diversified activities of club and social and business life—Mrs. John O. Flautt of Memphis, Tennessee, sets an example worthy of emulation of women everywhere.

Prison Reform

WHILE we have no Hope Hall in Tennessee, we have an association that is doing similar work, and doing it well. This organization is known as the Southern Howard Association, practically founded by Mrs. Jarnigan, of Chattanooga, with the assistance of men whose wide experience in this field has been of untold benefit.

Their work is not theoretical, for they have been in the heart of the great gloomy prisons, and their viewpoint is that of the cell. All they know of the great, sad problem that casts its shadow so much further than the high walls of prison they have learned from those for whom they work, and their great joy in every labor is the knowledge that "the boys" are with them. In prison parlance "the boys" is used instead of the hated word "Convict," which is always associated with the sound of clanging chains and shuffling lock-step, things of the past in Tennessee. In their work they have learned how, in the great, still, gloomy prison, where over a thousand men are locked away in their narrow cells, many lay awake, and they have been told how, in the darkness and stillness of night, an awful, unearthly shriek will ring through the galleries—a cry that will make the strongest man tremble. Never in life elsewhere is there a cry so heart-rending and blood-curdling, for it is the cry of a soul awake in its anguish. Human hearts are strangely sensitive things. Day by day we learn that kindness breaks down barriers preachment or argument would only cause to close the tighter. Could there be greater kindness than a cheering word, or a helping hand stretched out to those who grope in the lonely darkness of a convict's cell?

The Prison Reform workers, or in other words, the Southern Howard Association, would do away with solitary confinement, shackles, etc., if it were possible, but this being not possible, in this day, they do the next best thing in trying to remove the chains that bind the souls of men and women in perpetual bondage. The need, the crying necessity of this work can only be known entirely to the man who has found it. Generally, the people of the world at large put down the man or woman behind the bars as "no good," and dismiss the subject with indifference. In reality, the real punishment of the prisoner commences after the liberty he has longed for comes. The day he looked forward to arrives, he steps out into the world a man, alone in the crowd, marked, branded, yet not entirely alone, for he has chained to him a corpse—his dead past. At the time success seems almost within his grasp, his past arises like an evil spirit and drags him down into the mire again. Kismet! He drifts back into his only home—the prison. If you were on the inside, in the dead of night, my friend, you, too, would hear that awful cry of the tortured soul—that involuntary wail that makes even the night watch shrink—the soul crying out against its murder—yearning for a better life, groping in the dark, just missing the Father's hand.

A little investigation will soon convince the most skeptical that of all work of altruistic nature carried on in the world today, that of prison reform stands out pre-eminently. Our own penitentiary at Nashville is a living exponent of this doctrine. Prison reform, in a pioneer way, has entered there. The stripes are gone, the number hidden on the pocket, the men spoken to as men, not as outcasts. Self-respect creeps back, recreation hours are occupied mostly in reading, books being obtained from the prison's splendid library. The prisoners are healthy, contented, even happy while they work. Their friends may call to see them at stated times, and now when little children enter prison gates to see fathers or brothers, they do not see them in the hated stripes. The removal of this humiliating garb has done far more on the uplift road for the unfortunates of this state than all the tracts ever published. Rebellion is removed, and there is at least a fighting chance to make good.

In a quiet way, the Southern Howard Association, of Chattanooga, has done a great deal for those who have needed their help, and they will continue to do so, for the members under the splendid direction of Mrs. Jarnigan and the secretary, Mr. Menzler, are heart and

soul in, and for the work of prison reform. The aim of the Southern Howard Association is to investigate the causes and sources of crime, to ameliorate conditions of prison life and improve prison administration, and, perhaps, most important of all, to aid and encourage the prisoners after their discharge. Much has already been accomplished along these lines in Tennessee, and Mrs. Jarnigan, through her official connection with this association, as well as her private activity, has been foremost in the work. As a result of the movement bills were passed by the state legislature of 1913, enacting probation, indeterminate sentence and parole laws. Mrs. Jarnigan has also established a small mission in Chattanooga, conducted and supported by her personally, where she receives and supports discharged convicts until she can secure them employment and start them upon the road of honest and honorable living. The work has already received practical demonstration, and Mrs. Jarnigan has aided a number of men recently released from prison, and afforded them the encouragement and the practical help which has enabled them to make a new start in life. Her work in this direction has received the highest commendation throughout Tennessee, and among women who are working for the general welfare, she has perhaps chosen and made a practical success out of one of the most important departments in the whole field of social effort.

Juvenile Courts

SMALL things oftentimes lead to momentous results, as has been verified in the Juvenile Court of Memphis. Originating in first a discussion, and later, a movement by the mothers of the Nineteenth Century Club, six years ago, it has become the most complete institution of its kind in the country. It owns its own home, has its own private school and its Manual Training and Domestic Science departments. Of all work accomplished by women in the State of Tennessee, the most direct good comes from that of the Juvenile Court. It takes hold of the boys or girls before they become hardened criminals—before the real iron of the underworld of crime and immorality enters and sears their souls. In many cases the air of bravado is assumed to hide the fear in the boyish heart—the shame and sorrow of the girl—so many times the girl without a mother. It is the one work which calls for heart-interest—a real love for humanity and a genuine desire to help them to better, brighter days. To make it successful, one must be able to go down in the depths with the girl or boy, to feel all they have felt, and then to be able to make them want to lead better lives. Until this is accomplished, rules, regulations and all else are a farce, accomplished by force alone, and gone when that power is removed. During its six years of existence, the Memphis Juvenile Court has cared for 12,000 children, and few times have the officers failed in their efforts at reformation. Sometimes they have encountered types of feeble-minded children, and these are the real problems, for the state does not provide for its little folks thus afflicted. Many times cures could be readily effected, and the cloudy little brain made clear and active.

Nashville has a detention home and a splendidly equipped juvenile court, through which have passed hundreds of children who have received practical benefits. Knoxville club women spent much time in agitation before realizing their dream of a juvenile court, but three years' experience with it have proven its great worth. Chattanooga also has a juvenile court, doing practically the same work as the other courts in the state.

The wife and child abandonment bills, introduced by Mr. Julian Straus of Memphis, and passed by the legislature of 1915, have greatly helped the juvenile courts, for it is through these bills that juvenile court judges are brought into contact with a class of people from whom spring the large majority of children brought before the juvenile courts of the state. These bills provide that the husband and father must provide for the wife and children, and it is in the power of the juvenile judge to say how much money the man, who would abandon his wife and family, must pay into the court for their support. The child desertion bill makes any person, legally chargeable with the care and custody of a child under sixteen years of age, amenable. This includes guardians as well as parents, which is very necessary at times. Both acts make it a felony for defendants to leave the state, thus insuring that they may be returned to the jurisdiction of the court, which would be impossible were the offense classed as a misdemeanor.

Through the enactment of these laws the wife and child are given every possible protection by the law.



Mrs. Anna E. Fell

(POLICE MATRON)

The work of the Police Matron is a work that is so far-reaching in its effect, yet so quietly accomplished, that few realize even in the most remote way what it really means, or how much good results from this office. Depot and Travelers' Aid Matrons are very necessary to have, yet few cases are handled by them that are not also handled in some phase or other by the Police Matron. All day and far into the lone watches of the night Mrs. Anna Fell has for five years been at her post of duty at the Central Police Station, receiving wayward and stranded women and girls, trying by kindness to persuade some to leave the Great White Way of failure, trying to cheer others on to where Hope shone brightly in the clearing, with the darkness all behind. Mrs. Fell is the second Police Matron that Memphis has known. During her regime she has fed the hungry, clothed the naked, tended the sick, and even buried the dead. And more—for there is many a girl safe now in her far-away home who, except for the watchful, efficient work of Matron Fell, would have met a fate far worse than death. Pale-faced, sin-laden women, and broken-hearted girls have sobbed out to her their story, and were comforted as a mother would comfort. Every one of the many hundred women who have known Matron Fell speak of her in tones that tell of grateful love for kindness rendered when days were dark, and ways were long and lonely. You will find some of these girls safe in the shelter of the Good Shepherd fold. Others out in the world learning to fight the battle anew—and you'll find them, too, in their old haunts of sin and sorrow. But wherever they are, they will always remember the sweet-faced, low-voiced matron, whose only words of censure were those of loving kindness for the ones on life's hills astray. Exceptionally well fitted for the work of Police Matron, tactful, magnetic and of most ideal personality, it would be hard to conceive of a more efficient matron, or more beautiful Christian character than Mrs. Fell.

Juvenile Court of Memphis



Mrs. Mary B. West.

A CHAPTER rich in humanitarian achievements has been written into Memphis history by the Juvenile Court.

The ideals of free government are perhaps better expressed through the Juvenile Court system than through any other agency.

If the Juvenile Court stands for anything, it stands for the fullest freedom for the child, and that unhindered by parental, social or industrial restraint, he may work out his own salvation.

Perhaps no other department of government was ever created with the view of having a certain duty to perform and of getting through with it.

The Juvenile Court hopes to impress upon the human mind for all time to come that the child is entitled to a decent birth, a protected childhood, an efficient education, steady work (if that is necessary) under safe conditions at a fair wage and daylight hours, a reasonably comfortable home life, protection from disease and crime.

The state is in honor bound to guarantee a child these things. To see that children in large industrial centers, such as Memphis, get these advantages, the Juvenile Court was created.

The Juvenile Court was born of a Utopian conscience. It has often had to resort to strenuous methods in making such impressions on the minds of neglectful parents. However, it refrains from doing the unpleasant unless it becomes necessary.

The Memphis Juvenile Court is a model Juvenile Court. International experts such as Judge Harvey Baker, of Boston; Hastings H. Hart, of Russell Sage foundation; Bernard Flexner, an international authority on Juvenile Court work; Alexander Johnson, of Vineland, N. J.; and many others say this. And it can be as well stated by the city's leading public men, ministers, charity and social workers, heads of manufacturing establishments and business houses—and by hundreds of parents.

Its special school plan has been widely copied. The scheme, which has proved of such immense value to the future lives of the wards of the court, was originated by Mrs. Mary B. West, the very able superintendent of the Court.

A miniature household—modern in every respect—is a splendid feature of the school work which has received much favorable comment. The girl wards of the institution are taught household economics that they may make good wives; that they may become divorcee-proof, so to speak.

Mrs. West is a remarkable woman. Herself a mother of several children, she possesses such abundance of human love and kindness—and is so unselfish with it—that the very walls of the Court's handsome building, at the corner of Fourth street and Jefferson avenue, smile upon its tiny occupants and wrap about them the environment of ideal and home-like conditions.

The Court would not be what it is without Mrs. West's guiding hands. She has done her work well.

Two other figures loom high in the minds of those who give so much thought to the Juvenile Court—Ex-Mayor Edward H. Crump and former Judge William J. Bacon. Mr. Crump, when first made mayor, took advantage of a state act permitting the establishment of such a Court. Mr. Bacon, now Criminal Court clerk for Shelby county, was one of its first judges. He possessed every qualification for the work and unselfishly exerted his energy to promote it.

The Court is an established institution in Memphis. It is one of the main arteries leading to the city's throbbing heart. It supplies human warmth and sympathy to homeless and neglected children. It does more. By an act written by the last legislature the Court has become one of domestic relations, having jurisdiction over wife and child abandonment. Negligent husbands are made to do their duty. The Court stands sponsor.

One of the youngest judges in America now presides over the Court—over, perhaps, the destinies of hundreds of boys and girls—William M. Stanton. At the age of 23, he was speaker of the state's lower legislative branch; at 25 a judge.

Judge Stanton has displayed a sympathy for the juvenile delinquents that bids fair to give him the reputation held by Judge Bacon—the best outside Denver, and equal to any in Denver.

Tennessee's Congress of Mothers

By Mrs. Eugene Crutcher,

President Tennessee Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association.

TO BRIEFLY outline the history of the Tennessee Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association, it is proper to refer to the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association, which have been such potent factors in the welfare of the present-day children.

The aim of the organization is, to raise the standard of home life, to develop wiser, better trained parenthood, to give young people, ignorant of the proper care and training of children, opportunities to learn this, that they may better perform duties of parenthood.

To bring into closer relations the home and the school, that parent and teacher may co-operate intelligently in education of the child.

To surround the childhood of the whole world with that loving, wise care in the impressionable years of life, that will develop good citizens, instead of lawbreakers and criminals.

To carry the mother-love and mother-thought into all that concerns or touches childhood in Home, School, Church, State or Legislation.

To interest men and women to co-operate in the work for purer, truer homes, in the belief that to accomplish the best results, men and women must work together.

To secure such legislation as will insure that children of tender years may not be tried in ordinary courts, but that each town shall establish juvenile courts and special officers, whose business it shall be to look out for that care which will rescue, instead of confirm the child in evil ways.

To work for such probationary care in individual homes rather than institutions.

To rouse the whole community to a sense of its duty and responsibility to the blameless, dependent and neglected children, because there is no philanthropy which will so speedily reduce our taxes, reduce our prison expenses and reduce the expense of institutions for correction and reform.

The work of the Congress is civic work in the broadest and highest sense, and every man or woman who is interested in the aims of the Congress is cordially invited to become a member and aid in the organized effort for a higher, nobler national life, which can only be attained through the individual homes. To this end one of our Tennessee mothers, who had child interest at heart, namely, Mrs. G. H. Robertson, of Jackson, who had kept up with the wonderful work being done, decided that for our Tennessee mothers to keep abreast of the times a Tennessee Branch of this great work was necessary, and accordingly after sufficient interest had been aroused, she called a meeting to be held in Nashville. So on January 24th, 1911, this meeting was held in the Hermitage Hotel, and a new child was born to the Mothers' Congress, when the Tennessee Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association was organized. Mrs. Frederick Schoff, of Philadelphia, president of the National Congress, conducted the organization session, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. G. H. Robertson, president, Jackson; Mrs. L. Crozier French, vice-president-at-large, Knoxville; Mrs. Ben W. Hooper, honorary vice-president, Nashville; Mrs. Thomas M. Scruggs, vice-president, West Tennessee, Memphis; Mrs. Eugene Crutcher, vice-president, Middle Tennessee, Nashville; Mrs. S. A. Mynders, vice-president, East Tennessee, Knoxville; Mrs. Booker McKinnie, corresponding secretary, Jackson; Mrs. E. G. Buford, recording secretary, Nashville; Mrs. Joe Buford, treasurer, Nashville; Mrs. D. A. Cleague, auditor, Knoxville.

The work was entered into from the very start with such zeal and enthusiasm that from its very infancy success was assured. The working plan for the state was modeled upon that of the National body. Committees were appointed to care for the various phases of child welfare work, and a campaign for the education of parents through the establishment

of parent-teachers' clubs and mothers' circles, was organized. This work has steadily progressed, and has grown to such magnitude that the enthusiasm is most marked throughout the state.

Results accomplished have been most gratifying and the state work has attracted such nation-wide attention as to bring the national congress to Nashville for its annual convention, which was held April 4-9, 1916, in the historic state capitol building.

Conferences held in different parts of the state have served to spread the interest in parent-teacher work, and the attitude of teachers generally is reported to be one of understanding and hearty co-operation. The formation of councils, bringing together groups of parent-teachers' associations in their own localities, was a marked feature of the year's progress.

So thoroughly has this work been demonstrated that today no school system is considered complete without a well organized parent-teachers' association.

The five years have shown steadily increasing interest in the great educational and protective work, for which the Congress of Mothers stands, and the growth in members and in power to serve mothers and children is very encouraging.

Children's playgrounds, gardens, infant milk depots, clinic work, the better babies' movement, the widows' pension bill and penny lunch rooms are among our contributions to humanity.

The Visiting Nurses' Association

Cities are measured today more than ever by the happiness of their people, and that city is greatest which gives to its citizens the most in protection, education, recreation and beauty. Memphis, since 1909, has fostered a beautiful organization in the Visiting Nurses' Association. In that year, a little band of earnest women undertook to support a visiting nurse, and so well did they succeed that in 1910, Miss Simmons of Henry Street Settlement, N. Y., was brought to Memphis by the city, and put in charge of the work. In 1911, a second nurse, Mrs. Kathryn Heermans, now Mrs. Schulken, was secured in April and in July of the same year, two others were secured, Miss Rose Holmes and Miss Seay. In 1913 the Associated Charities was organized, and took over the work of the visiting nurse, Miss Simmons returning to New York and Mrs. Schulken having entire charge of a staff of two. School nurses were increased to the number of six, the four new ones being Misses Beauchamp, Sample, Nichols, Drane, Baugh and Seay. There is now also an obstetrical nurse, Miss Kersh, and a tubercular nurse, Miss Conilleus. Two colored nurses are also employed. In connection with this association is the Children's Tubercular Colony at the Fair Grounds, under the special direction of Mrs. Schulken, and in charge of Mrs. Effie Rhodes. Visits are paid here at least twice a week. The colony was founded in March, 1915, takes only incipient tubercular children, under fourteen, and is restricted to nineteen. Baby layettes are furnished by the Baby Friendly Society, and greatly facilitate the work of the nurse. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has its own staff of nurses, with Mrs. Zulah Brown as supervising nurse. All the work of the Visiting Nurses' Association is of untold good, but best of all is its tubercular work in the children's colony. There has been remarkable cures, in the little colony, which is mothered by a woman whose two little children were victims of the White Plague, one of whom has entirely recovered, and the other one almost well, owing to treatment at the colony. This little camp, or colony, was the evolution of the case of a tubercular child without home or care—a veritable little Samaritan, for it paved the way for many little comrades to find in loving care the health that should have been its heritage.



The Playground Association of Memphis



Mrs. Thos. M. Scruggs.

THIS Association, one of a series of child-welfare activities set in motion by Mrs. Thomas M. Scruggs, was chartered August 30, 1908. Previously (June, 1908), Mrs. Scruggs had succeeded in establishing the first demonstration playground on Brinkley Park, (old Market Square), funds for the equipment and supervision of this first public playground being raised by means of benefit baseball games—Lawyers vs. Doctors. For years this small, tenement-district park had been the rendezvous of a “gang” of disorderly hoys who destroyed the benches and even the drinking fountain as often as repaired. By organizing the leaders into a “Playground Police,” headed by a “Chief,” each member distinguished by a bright metal star, Mrs. Scruggs changed disorder into self-government, and the most unruly of the boys became upholders of “Fair Play” and zealous defenders of the smaller children. In the same year three other playgrounds were established in Overton, Gaston and Bickford Parks, the Park Commission paying for the equipment.

Having demonstrated the value of Public Recreation, Mrs. Scruggs called a meeting of delegates appointed at her request by the Cotton Exchange, Merchants’ Exchange, Business Men’s Club and other civic bodies, at which meeting the Playground Association was organized, the following being elected officers and directors: President, Mrs. Thos. M.

Scruggs; Secretary-Treasurer, C. Hunter Raine; Directors, Rt. Rev. Thos. F. Gailor, J. J. Shoemaker, Chas. O. Pfeil, Elizabeth Messiek, J. A. Omberg, Jr., Z. N. Estes, Henry Craft, Paul Dillard, Newton C. Perkins, W. P. Metcalf, E. H. Crump, Rosa Lee, B. G. Henning.

Becoming at once an active agency for social advance, many child-welfare activities had their origin in the Playground Association, notably the Juvenile Court, a children’s ward in the City Hospital, a “Safe and Sane Fourth.” In the summer of 1909, the Association purchased the hayou lot that forms the western boundary of the Vocational School grounds, as the site for a Public Playground and Natatorium, Miss Rosa Lee volunteering to assume the cost of the lot (\$5,250), others subscribing \$1,000, \$500, and lesser sums. The withholding by the city (on the plea that the funds could not be spared from other purposes) of an appropriation of \$6,000, granted the Playground Association in the Malone administration, has delayed the consummation of this project during the Crump administration.

In justice to those whose efforts led to the establishing of the Juvenile Court, but who disclaim sponsorship of present methods, a brief summary of facts is given.

The bill creating a Juvenile Court for Shelby County was drawn by a committee appointed by Mrs. Scruggs, S. O. Bates, Chairman, upon her election to the Presidency of the Playground Association. Mr. Bates later was elected to Legislature and introduced the bill prepared by this committee (viz.: Marion Griffin, Wassell Randolph, W. L. Terry and Mrs. Scruggs, the latter serving ex-officio), making the Court a branch of the Probate Court of Shelby County. After this bill had passed the House and been recommended for passage by the Judiciary Committee, dominant political influences conspired to make the Court a branch of the City Police Court, with policemen probation officers. Although all authorities agree that any connection with a Police Court or other Criminal Court is a direct violation of the fundamental principle of the Juvenile Court, it was with this paradoxical amendment that the Bates Bill became a law, April 27, 1909. Three months later (July 29), no steps having been taken to open the Juvenile Court, Mrs. Scruggs went before the Legislative Council and was granted the appointment of a committee “to get the Court into operation without further delay,” Councilmen H. T. Bruce, J. T. Walsh and E. H. Crump constituting the committee appointed by Mayor Malone. Soon after, Commission Government went into effect, E. H. Crump becoming mayor. Mrs. Scruggs, with his authority, completed the necessary details, using forms sent by Judge Lindsey as models for the legal blanks and forms of record which she had printed, and obtaining fittings and furnishings for the Court and Detention Home from the County Court, then dismantling the old Court House. The first session of Juvenile Court was held by Judge P. Harry Kelly, Jan. 26, 1910. When an ordinance was passed creating an Advisory Board, Mrs. Scruggs was elected Chairman, and with the assistance of Dr. John Bell, President Board of Health, inaugurated a system of medical inspection and physical record of all children brought to the Detention Home—a staff of the city’s best known specialists giving voluntary medical and surgical services. No provision having been made, however, for negro children, in August, 1910, with approval of Judge Kelly (the Mayor and all other Juvenile Court officials being absent from the city) Mrs. Scruggs rented the house on Lauderdale street adjoining the home owned by Julia Hooks, a devoted and intelligent worker for the uplift of her race, and with her co-operation, established the Detention Home for Negro children.

Before expiration of her term of office, Mrs. Scruggs resigned from official connection with the Juvenile Court and organized the Children’s Protective Union, giving as her reason that under a police system which countenanced and collected toll from commercialized vice and lawlessness, intolerable wrongs were perpetrated upon helpless children in the name of the Juvenile Court,—embodying in the minutes of the Advisory Board numerous cases exemplifying these wrongs and recommending the remedy. Mayor Crump promptly authorized Mrs. Scruggs to put her recommendations into immediate effect. (Judge Kelly being also in cordial accord); they were vetoed, however, by a majority vote of the Advisory Board, (Mrs. West and Mrs. Pease) who declared themselves satisfied with existing conditions. Whereupon Mrs. Scruggs resigned. With her resignation the Advisory Board ceased to keep official record and salary to Mrs. West replaced voluntary service.

Nashville Boy's Club

A BOYS' welfare work for newsboys and street boys was suggested by Mrs. Thomas M. Steger, in answer to an article published in *The Christian Advocate*, October 30th, 1902—"Wanted—A Substitute for the Saloon."

November 11th, 1902, there was printed in the *Daily News*, the suggestion by Mrs. Steger to establish a home for the newsboys and street boys as the idea was that to commence with the young boy and give the boys some place or club where they would be made welcome and taught kindly cleanliness of body, speech, mind and soul. This idea of a Boys' Club met with approval by some of the good people of Nashville, and by contributions enabled the officers (all women) of the "Boys' Club" to open a few rooms, under a superintendent, where the boys would be made welcome.

The Boys' Club was opened September 28th, 1903. From this small beginning has resulted an excellent Boys' Club in 1916, under the care of some of the good men of Nashville, with Mr. Carter as superintendent. The ladies have retired from active work in the Boys' Club.

The officers and members of the Boys' Club in their intercourse with the boys, found that when these young boys committed even a trivial crime, they were sent to the same courts, tried by the same Judges, sent to the same jails and penitentiaries as the adult criminals. So they determined to have Juvenile Laws and Courts in Tennessee, but to advocate enlightening the men of Tennessee about the Juvenile Court was very hard work for several years. The Boys' Club brought in 1905, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, to address the Tennessee Legislature on the subject of Juvenile Laws and Courts. Tennessee is indebted to the Nashville Boys' Club, officers and members, for the establishment of Juvenile Laws and Courts in Tennessee. We, also, found that boys were sent to the penitentiary where they were made to wear the convict's uniform. We felt that this was not right, that it was a stigma upon Tennessee that there was no place where a boy could be sent for reformation, so we determined to have a Reformatory for Boys, and after some years of hard work, we had the Legislature to make an appropriation. The first appropriation for "The Reformatory for Boys" was signed by Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson. The first appropriation in 1902, was \$10,000. We advocated Medical Inspection of Schools. Public School Buildings for Social Centers. So we have (the officers and members of the original Boys' Club, established in 1903) the pleasure and gratification in 1916 of seeing our good works of Juvenile Courts, Reformatory for Boys established in Tennessee and many of the progressive works of which we were the advocates—"Pioneers."

The officers of the Nashville Boys' Club for many years were Mrs. Thomas M. Steger, President; Mrs. Joseph H. Thompson, Vice-President; Mrs. Salkzeotter, Vice-President; Mrs. Alexander Fall, Treasurer, Miss Izora Orr, Secretary (after her death, Miss Meta Orr); Mrs. M. A. Spicer was first Secretary.

Juvenile Court of Chattanooga

DURING the summer of 1910, the Pastors' Association of Chattanooga, appointed a committee of its body to consult with the State officials regarding the establishment of a Juvenile Court. The officials responded by appointing a joint committee of citizens and ministers, to select the Probation officer, salary to be paid out of the State treasury. Mr. Christian C. Menzler, graduate of the Chattanooga University, was chosen, and served as the first Chief Probation officer for four years. The Hon. Martin A. Fleming, City Judge of Chattanooga, has served gratis as Juvenile Court Judge since the court was established.

The city provided separate offices for the Court, and a separate room for the detention of children.

The Juvenile Association, composed of the foremost citizens of Chattanooga, was then formed, which assisted the Court greatly with moral and financial support.

It also secured legislation in January, 1911, giving the Court adequate power and authority over all children under 16 years of age. The Court has now two probation officers, both men—the city and county jointly providing the salaries.

The City of Chattanooga spends annually \$1,500.00 and the County of Hamilton \$1,200.00 for the maintenance of the Court. An average of 550 children passed through the hands of the Court each year; 40 per cent of that number are placed in institutions, 40 per cent on probation, and 20 per cent are discharged.

The personnel of the Court at present is: Hon. Martin A. Fleming, Judge; C. P. Pennybaker and C. B. Russell, Probation Officers.

The Abandonment Law

WIFE desertion and child abandonment are as cancers to the social body. The desertion by a husband of a wife is not always chargeable to the former. In nearly 50 per cent of the cases, however, the husband is to blame, because of his narrow foresight.

Four laws regarding the abandonment of wives and children and non-support of the family were enacted by the 1915 legislature. These bills were first introduced in the 1913 legislature, but never came to a vote on account of the turbulent conditions which prevailed during much of that session.

Two of the laws relate to the abandonment of wives, the laws lodge the power in the judges of the Juvenile Courts to grant warrants in proper cases for the arrest of the accused, and provides for trial by jury in the criminal courts, to avoid running counter to the constitution. Both the judge of the Juvenile and of the Criminal Court is given wide latitude in dealing with these cases and may fix the amount to be paid, the periods of payment, the bond to be required or allow the accused to be released without bond in proper cases.

Two of the acts relate to leaving the state after abandoning or failing to provide, and in these cases the punishment is made a felony. This is done for the purpose of extraditing the accused.

It is wife desertion cases caused by drunkenness, vagrancy, personal injury, etc., that the new power given the Juvenile Court works so well.

The law is humane. It was conceived by former Juvenile Court Judge William J. Bacon, and is a monument to the court and to the man.

In the person of Mrs. Mary B. West, the court's superintendent, the laws against wife desertion and child abandonment will be strictly lived up to in so far as she has sufficient help to enforce them.



Miss Ida O. Henry

An old and honored family, and a career of successful individual enterprise is represented in the person of Miss Ida O. Henry, poll tax collector of Shelby County. Miss Henry enjoys the personal esteem and confidence of every one with whom she comes in contact. She holds the unique position of poll tax collector—and has made a splendid success of it for the sake of the school children, and not from any aspiration to political fame. Aside from her work in this field, Miss Henry is devoted to church work, giving of her best to her friends in the Sunday school, as well as in the church proper. A gifted, magnetic personality coupled with an earnest desire to please even the lowliest, Miss Henry counts her friends by the thousands—every one of whom are proud to say “she is the only woman poll tax collector in the country.”

Mrs. N. W. Speers

Foremost among those who work quietly for the betterment of those less fortunate than they, is Mrs. N. W. Speers, who came to Memphis from Philadelphia, Pa., some nine years ago. Ever since her coming, Mrs. Speers has been a member of the board of directors of the Old Men's Home, and the Home for Incurables. In her beautiful home, she has had many entertainments for the benefit of her pet charities, and has given both time and means for their welfare. Although by heritage she should be a Daughter of the American Revolution, she prefers to list all her energy and ambition on the side of those who need them most. That she has chosen wisely is shown in her beautiful home life, and the hundreds to whom her coming is indeed a blessing.

Mrs. Albert N. Thompson

Tennessee is indebted to Missouri for many charming women, who in their adopted home have made good in Literature, Art, Science and Music. But Mrs. A. N. Thompson, along with doing these things, has put her heart in the work for the Home for Incurables, and has made a wonderful record for herself. As Miss Fannie Beck, of St. Louis, her young ladyhood was a most charming and interesting period, but as a matron her work has been along most serious lines, although she has traveled extensively.

Aside from her duties in connection with the King's Daughters, she is very active in church work, is a member of the Pastor's Aid and Missionary Society of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Memphis, and is a prominent member of Marion Circle. She has been active in every charity work in Memphis, but is more closely identified with the Home for Incurables, which she labored so hard to make a reality, and afterwards a perfect institution.



Mrs. F. S. Latham

Jessie G. Swayne, daughter of Judge J. T. and Mary C. Porter Swayne, is one of Memphis, Tennessee's own daughters. She was educated at Synodical College, Florence, Ala., later married F. S. Latham, and is the proud mother of three promising children.

State Committee of Child Welfare Society, is President of Woman's Board of Porter Home and Leath Orphanage, and Secretary of Parent-Teacher Association of Central High School. She has served twice as President of Local Union of Presbyterian Missionary Societies, twice as President of City Union of King's Daughters, two years also as Secretary for the same organization, and for six years was chairman of badges on Flag Day. For two years Mrs. Latham was President of Woman's Civic Improvement Club of Evergreen, one of the most beautiful and fashionable resident sections of Memphis. All Mrs. Latham's work verifies the wisdom of the phrase “Get a busy person to do it,” for with all her other labors and responsibilities her every separate performance shows a best effort.



How to Build Up Rural Communities Through Cooperative Clubs

By Bessie R. Murphy,

Director Woman's Department, Bureau of Farm Development, Business Men's Club, Memphis, Tennessee.

THIS is an age and time of readjustment, change and restlessness. We hear a great deal about the "Rural Problem," the decline of rural life and "back to the farm" movement, and we often pause to ask "Why this readjustment?" and "What will the end be?"

We think these conditions are new and that they are new problems for this civilization, but the truth is, this rural problem is as old as civilization, and rural community life has had its decline in all ages. It is well that our land is aroused over the decline of rural life, for, as in all other ages, this decline means the beginning of the decline of the nation, and we realize that on the solving of this problem of "back to the land," our welfare as a nation depends.

Why are we having this problem in America today? First of all, because of the city trend of our times. During the past generation we have been thinking of our cities, their social and industrial betterment. All our plans are made for their development—in fact, everything has been a tendency towards encouraging the country boys and girls to move to town and to think that only in the city can they win success. As a consequence, all have suffered. We are realizing that our very strength as a nation is depending on the same attention being given to the social and industrial welfare of our rural communities. We can talk and preach "Back to the farm," "The boy and girl staying on the farm," but it must be more than talk—we must make the farm and farm life more attractive, build up the farm from the social as well as the productive side. It is true that we must teach the care of the soil, but at the same time we must develop the care-taker.

There are a great many forces today all working to prevent the rural decline, and we know we must have good roads, we must have consolidated schools, we must have systematized and scientific marketing, we must have conservation, we must have many things, but all these agencies are powerless to stop this decline of rural life until the great enemy of rural development has been overcome—that lack of co-operation, petty jealousy, and lack of community interests; it is the one factor today destroying our rural life. This first step in rural development must come from the community itself. Farmers can not co-operate with city or town forces until they co-operate at home. Rural life needs awakening, it needs larger ideals and visions beyond that of the little community, something new, something broader. Secure this community co-operation and it will be the nurturing spirit for all good things needed. It will make money and save money, it will get good roads, it will bring better schools, unite communities in matters of creed and will bring to the farmer all that progress demands for him. Securing this co-operative spirit we can turn our attention to those three great agencies of rural development—the home, the school and the church.

It is true that the standard of agriculture can rise no higher than the level of the farm, and the farm no higher than the level of the home. We hear a great deal about the passing away of the rural home, but it is only passing through this period of readjustment, and out of this will come three things that will mark the rural home of the future—the farm homes will be more convenient and sanitary, there will be more labor-saving conveniences and the life will not be a copy of city or town life, but will be distinct in itself.

In passing a farm we can not help but get an idea of the character of the man who lives within, and especially is this true of his home. So many farmers live in dilapidated and unsanitary homes, looking forward to the time when they can retire from the farm, move to town and have a comfortable home.

Commercialism has invaded even the rural home, the dollar mark often being seen on the front gate. If there is any life that a comfortable home means more to, if there is any one that should have a comfortable home, it is the farmer and his family. It means more to them than any one else, as the farmer is the only professional man that must live with his business. The farm home must be more convenient if we expect to keep the boy and girl on the farm, and if we expect the homemaker to look on her home as a haven of rest and not as a workshop of drudgery. It must have better heating and water system. Who more than the farmer needs and should enjoy a water system? Think of the weary steps that the homemaker takes to the pump, often two or three hundred yards

from the house, or at the spring down at the foot of the hill and the thousands of pails of water that must be carried into the house throughout the year. These inconveniences may seem small to the farmer, but it is just such little things that when the young people on the farm return from school or a visit to town in homes with such conveniences, and then go back to coal oil lamps and the water bucket they determine "no farm life for me."

Another thing lacking in the rural home is proper sanitation. We think that the farmer's life is the most healthful of all lives, but it is not so, it is greatly decreasing. We find unsanitary and unhealthful conditions in the country that would not be tolerated in a city. Laws are needed to require healthy living conditions in the country as well as in town.

The modern farmer realizes the value of labor-saving devices on his farm but is often careless of labor-saving devices for his home. Many wives whose husbands use modern mowing machines, still use the old dash churn, and whose husbands use harrow carts, still use the old wash-board. There is many a woman today on the farm working under conditions in which Pharaoh suffered death in the Red Sea. She works from early morn until late at night, cooking, washing, ironing, caring for the children and often the livestock, and when the census man writes her name he writes "No occupation." At the end of the farm year when the crops are all sold what share does this home-maker get for labor-saving devices or comforts for her home? None. It goes for plows, barns, silos and other conveniences for the farmer, and the little home-maker is left to battle another year with all the inconveniences. The rural problem will never be solved until the home and the home-maker comes in for its share of development.

The rural school must take its turn in this readjustment age. In the past we have educated, as we thought, the rural boy and girl to return to the farm with all their knowledge, but our education has failed, they have not returned to the farm. Our rural schools must educate along rural life and not city life. I believe in higher education for rural boys and girls, with all its advantages, but along with this "I love, you love, they love,—plural, we love, you love, they love," should come "I farm, you farm, he farms,—plural, we farm, you farm, they farm." We must have fewer schools, and better schools, better paid teachers,—teachers who are leaders in community life and whose home is a part of the school. Our rural schools should have a course in agriculture, a demonstration garden, teaching the use of modern labor-saving devices and implements. Girls in the rural schools should be taught home-making, how to plan and cook well-balanced meals, how to furnish and make her home attractive and how to select and make her wearing apparel.

The rural church, like the rural school, has failed to adjust itself to changing needs. The rural church must answer its call, because in times past it has given the highest ideals to the world, and has ever been the leader in the uplift of mankind. The mission of the church has ever been to teach men that they were made in God's image and for his glory, and that man is the "upward looking one" and not the "man with the hoe." The rural church must not confine itself to a few hours of worship one day in the week, and often one day a month. The church should be the "meeting place"—for God is interested in everything that pertains to our well-being,—He brings joy into the midst of the world of toil and sorrow and keeps us in His loving care always. The rural church must unite and forget the old sectarianism, wrapping themselves up in denominational pride and the community about them drifting away from God and out into darkness.

The rural church must get out of the narrow confines of self and realize it is here to minister and not to be ministered unto.

Our rural life is awakening, for there are so many splendid messages of hope appearing on the horizon, proclaiming a new day, watching and encouraging along the way. Some of these messages are the Department of Agriculture at Washington, with its hundreds and thousands of workers, studying and sending to us the best; the experiment stations of our state agricultural colleges; the introduction of agriculture in our schools the farm bulletins and magazines that are being published; the agricultural experts and county advisers—both men and women—that are being employed; the farmer's institutes, short courses, and the efforts on the part of the bankers, business men, manufacturers of agricultural implements, railroads, teachers and ministers, all ready and willing to assist in building up this great rural life of our country.

Just how can we overcome this lack of co-operation, this common interest, and petty jealousy and build up our rural communities? In Shelby County this end has been attained through the organization of co-operative clubs. These clubs at first had as members only women and girls, but in every club the men of the community have asked for membership, and they attend the meetings regularly. The clubs have no dues or membership fees and

only three officers—the president, vice-president and secretary. The three units the clubs stand for are the community, the home and the school. The fact of not having any dues makes it possible for every family in the community to join, realizing that they can give without cost two things—service and co-operation, which means so much to a community. Each member serves on one of the following committees: Education, sanitation, recreation, civic beautification, membership, home economics and marketing. Each committee has meetings of its own and plans such work as can be done, calling on the other members to assist, reporting at the monthly meeting the work accomplished. Monthly club bulletins are published containing club news, programs, dates of meetings and demonstrations to be given.

In Shelby County within six months we have twenty-nine co-operative clubs with a membership of over 2,000 men and women, all co-operating and working for the upbuilding of their community, home and school. The work accomplished by these clubs has been wonderful. Sanitation was studied for two months and the result was more sanitary communities and homes. The committee on education has assisted in beautifying school grounds, introducing domestic science in the rural schools and assisted in starting school gardens. The committees on civic beautification have beautified rural churches, cemeteries and started rural recreation parks. The committees on recreation have accomplished a wonderful work. The subject of recreation is one of great importance in rural communities. Every one needs good, wholesome amusement. To this end community centers have been established and they have exceeded expectations in the good they have accomplished. They have brought the community closer together and have given them a new lease on life.

We have three types of these centers—a vacant room at the school, the women working on the house furnishing part and the men making the furniture. No money was given or raised in any way—it was all furnished by each member giving time, service and material. Another type is the abandoned school on account of consolidation. Communities will be more willing to consolidate schools, if in turn are given a social center. In this class of social centers two rooms are used—one a lecture and reading room and the other a home science room. The other type is a log cabin club house.

These social centers are open every Friday night, some kind of simple, social gathering for all of the community. One rural club woman remarked: "Think of having some place to go every week." A place where her husband and children can go with her, spend a pleasant evening with their neighbors, go home happy and with something new to think about. Farm bulletins and magazines, as well as magazines for women, are kept on file at the club room. Lectures and cooking demonstrations are given each month—the Home Economics Committee having this in charge.

The membership committee looks after new members, visits members who are ill and keeps in close touch with all club members.

The marketing committee reports on good markets and market prices.

I believe the future of rural development is in helping the rural community to help itself, giving them organization and co-operation and developing rural leadership, and giving the farmer's wife and family a comfortable home. The farmer and his family should appreciate the fact that they hold part of the destiny of our nation in their hand, and in proportion to the way they perform and discharge this obligation to that degree will civilization advance, and they must rise to this responsibility and have the idealism that goes with it.

The Woman's Club

"What is a woman's club? A meeting ground
For those of purpose great and broad and strong,
Whose aim is in the stars; who ever long
To make the patient, listening world resound
With sweeter music, freer tones.
A place where kindly, lifting words are said,
And kindlier deeds are done; where hearts are fed,
Where wealth of brain for poverty atones;
Where hand grasps hand, and soul finds touch with soul;
Where victors in the race for fame and power
Look backward in their triumph hour
To beckon others to the shining goal.
This is a woman's club—a haven fair,
Where toilers drop—an hour—their load of care."

Woman's Department—Home and Educational Section.

“The most profitable, the most interesting study for woman is the home, for in it center all the issues of life.”

OBJECT—The Woman's Department of the Tennessee State Fair has been the initial vital force in the development of an awakening interest and achievement in Woman's work throughout the state.

Its import is to open and broaden every avenue that leads to improved conditions; a wiser expenditure of income, and rest and beauty in general surroundings.

The activities of the Home and Educational Department hope to put back into the home certain industries that have been taken out of it by factory production. Industries whose valuable qualities will be forever lost, unless revived in the home by the women and children.

Women must again “bake, brew and sew a fine seam.”

She must look to the proper selection and preparation of food, that her family may be properly nourished.

She must study civics, sanitation and architectural fitness, that shelter for her family may be safe and comfortable.

Raiment for her family should be appropriate and of economic reserve.

In fact, woman's personal effort and consideration of the fundamental principles of home-making food, shelter and raiment, mean a healthier, happier people.

The Home and Educational Department of the Tennessee State Fair is a great exposition of the work of the women and children of the state, crystalized into a wonderful collection; and should be visited by every woman and child in the State Fair, if possible. A visit to this department gives an interchange of ideas and results that benefits not only the exhibitors of the year, but the future exhibitors, and this bond of union is co-operative and helpful, and results in the greatest good to the greatest number. The Tennessee State Fair invites exhibits from every county in the State, and this great institute or exhibition is for the women and children to study the results and utilize them in their own home.

Opportunity for learning, suggests the opportunity for teaching; hence every woman of the State should be an integral part of the Tennessee State Fair. The present board of 1916 are pleased to represent the women of the State, and pledge their services in the protection of all exhibits, their careful arrangement, and their ethical judgment.

1916 BOARD.

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Last Day of School

(The Teacherage.)

THE Teacherage, as the teacher's home is called, consists of an immense living-room, bed rooms, dining room and kitchen. The furniture is made by the mountaineers, and the dainty touches added by the teachers, usually two in number. The living-room is also used for a place of entertainment for the mountaineers. There they bring their little ones, have their simple little concerts, school closings, etc. In other words, it is a bond between teachers, pupils and mountain homes. The Teacherage means far more to the mountain folk than many personages realize. What they see there is all they know of the outside world. Mothers come when it is time to prepare a meal, not to get something to eat, but to watch the use of the "wonderful" utensils they use to cook the food in, and the stove, with its modern improvements, is a marvel. In mountain homes there is oftentimes just one "pan" in which to cook everything, and one immense tin bowl in which things are served; oftentimes only one spoon, and sometimes none. The teachers' clothes are also a real treat to the women folk, who know naught of styles, and very little of anything else. Whenever possible those in charge of the teacherages try to render every assistance to the women, and teach them all they possibly can about housework and sewing. One and all who are working for and with the mountaineers, agree that it is impossible to do much with the older folk, but wonders will be worked in the generation now growing up. Much has already been done, but that is a field where results, to be lasting, are obtained by constant and patient effort, and this the Federation is giving cheerfully and well.



THE HERMITAGE

The home of General Andrew Jackson, near Nashville, Tenn., the preservation of which is the work of the Ladies' Hermitage Association.

The Ladies' Hermitage Association

By Mrs. B. F. Wilson, Regent.

PUBLIC sentiment has linked together the names of George Washington, Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln as a trio of the three greatest presidents of the United States. The Ladies' Hermitage Association was organized in 1889 to honor Tennessee's most illustrious citizen, Andrew Jackson, the hero of many battles and seventh president of the United States; by preserving intact the home which he in 1804 established in the wilderness, with all its accumulated belongings—old mahogany, oil portraits by distinguished artists, magnificent silver, rare vases, etc. The women of twenty-eight years since were very optimistic when they undertook the work prescribed by the State Legislature "to preserve, beautify and adorn the Hermitage in a manner most befitting the memory of Andrew Jackson and commensurate with the gratitude of his countrymen." Tennessee has, since 1856, owned the Hermitage farm as it now stands.

The very small body of women early in 1889 began in all sorts of ways, by soliciting memberships or contributions, giving concerts, lectures and in various ways to accumulate a fund for fencing the twenty-five acres surrounding the Hermitage which was then a portion of the 500 acres owned by the State.

The first regent, Mrs. Mary L. Baxter, served the Association from 1889 to 1897. During these eight years the following improvements were made: An enclosing fence was built at a cost of nearly \$1,000.00; the old sheet copper roof, which, after fifty-five years of service was leaking badly, was replaced with a substantial tin one; much plastering, painting and carpenters' work was done, until the whole house was in a good state of repair. Money came in slowly, there was no state aid, and no admittance fee was charged at the door; gifts were few and to accomplish the work undertaken seemed a slow if not a hard task. Concerts by Blind Tom netted the Association \$275.00; Mrs. John G. Carlisle sent from Washington \$600 as the net proceeds of a concert given in that city; Emma Abbott, the prima donna, presented the Association \$100.00; Memphis gave a Jackson ball which netted \$675.00 and a few other \$100.00 contributions were received, but in some instances the fact that the property was owned by the State was somewhat of a hindrance. However, interest was growing and things looked more hopeful.

In June, 1897, while Mrs. Albert S. Marks was acting regent, the first purchase of relics was made from Col. Jackson, who through his mother, Mrs. Sarah Yorke Jackson, had

inherited all the belongings of the old home. This first purchase was the old coach at a price of \$100.00. This was followed by restoring to Gen. Jackson's bed chamber everything just as it was when he died; all at a cost of \$1,000.00. Thus began, without money—except as the Association could gather it in—but not without price, the restoration to the old home of the wonderful collection of antiques that is now found there.

Mrs. J. Berren Lindsley was the next regent elected at the regular biennial meeting in May, 1899. During her administration the sale of flowers from the garden was begun; more additions in small but valuable articles were made to our household collection; insurance on the house and furniture was taken trees were planted and repairs to the amount of \$1,000.00 were made.

Mrs. A. M. Shook succeeded Mrs. Lindsley as regent in May, 1903, and during her regency the furnace for the protection of the walls, paintings and furniture was installed; a marble bust of Jackson was presented to the Association by Hon. Lawrence Cooper; a privet hedge was planted and many relics were added to our already valuable collection.

In May, 1905, Mrs. Mary C. Dorris was elected regent and during her four years administration President Roosevelt visited the Hermitage with the result that through Senator James B. Frazier and Congressman John Wesley Gaines, congress made a gift to the Association of \$5,000.00. With this gift a system of water works was installed, bringing water from the spring (which has a capacity of sixty thousand gallons daily) to the garden. The spring was greatly improved by the building of a substantial stone wall around the pool; a small cottage for the custodian was built, the interior of the house was painted with numerous coats of paint, a new fence was built, a wide gravel walk to the spring was made. Prior to receiving the \$5,000.00 gift from Congress, a portrait of Jackson by the French artist Healy (sent over by Louis Phillippe, commissioned to paint several distinguished Americans, Henry Clay among the number) was purchased for \$750.00. The companion to this picture is in the Louvre in Paris. There are many copies of this portrait but only two originals. Other relics were bought and trees and shrubbery were planted.

Miss Louise G. Lindsley succeeded Mrs. Dorris as regent in 1909. Twenty-five hundred dollars of the Congressional appropriation was expended during her administration, \$1,000 of this was used in changing the custodians cottage from a two-room to a four-room building with bath and porches; the exterior of the house was again painted; the two rooms in the main building formerly occupied by the care-takers were repaired and opened to the public; wire guards were placed at each door. The large silver lustre vases from Russia, table, chairs and other articles were added to our valuable collection. Barbecues, luncheons, etc., were the order of the day, all resulting in financial assistance. In August, 1912, the first payment of \$500.00 was made upon the most valuable work of art which the Ladies' Hermitage Association possess, i. e., the Hiram Powers bust of President Jackson; the Association agreeing to pay \$3,000.00 for it.

The writer of this article was elected regent at the bi-ennial meeting in May, 1913. During the present administration a balance of \$1,880.00 was paid on the Hiram Powers bust; \$720.00 having been paid in the former administration, thus completing the payment of \$3,000.00 for this valuable piece of art. The chandelier in the back parlor and the beautiful candelabra in the dining-room were purchased. A copy of the military picture of Jackson by Earl, the distinguished American artist and personal friend of General Jackson, has been added to the belongings of the Hermitage Association, this copy to be used in the annual Jackson Ball decorations, instead of the original. The new automobile road projected by Miss Lindsley has been completed as has also the new stone posts and iron gate (this gate being as near a reproduction of the old original one as it was practical to make it). The automobile road has been lined with trees which came from the various battlefields of which General Jackson was the hero. It was the privilege as well as the pleasure of the writer to present this picture, gate and trees to the Association.

The present board of directors consists of the following ladies who have served the Association both faithfully and well, some of them having served since the very inception of the Association: Mrs. B. F. Wilson, Miss Louise Lindsley, Mrs. A. M. Shook, Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Mrs. P. H. Manlove, Miss Carrie Sims, Mrs. R. A. Henry, Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson, Mrs. Maggie L. Hicks.

There has been no retrograde in the work of the Ladies' Hermitage Association. Each administration has scored its own success. All have done well. About 6,000 persons visit the Hermitage annually to honor a man who died more than three-score and ten years since. Where is the man who said "Fame is a vapor, popularity an accident, riches take wings and the only earthly certainty is oblivion"?



Mrs. B. F. Wilson

Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. B. F. Wilson, sixth Regent of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, is one of the South's many leaders in social and club circles. Gracious in manner, cordial in greeting, she is eminently fitted for the various positions she has been called upon to fill. She was Chairman of the Nashville Auxiliary to the Appalachian Exposition at Knoxville, Tenn., and represented it on Nashville Day. She also represented the Ladies' Hermitage Association in Alabama at the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of the Horse Shoe Bend. She for a time served as President of the Vanderbilt Aid Society, and is now ably finishing her fourth year as Regent of the Ladies' Hermitage Association.



Mrs. John B. Thomason

Lillian May, daughter of the late N. O. and Katherine Rhodes, was born in Memphis, but her presence was only loaned for a short time to her native city, for when but a little girl, she went to make her home in Paris, Tenn. She finished school in Nashville and later became the wife of John B. Thomason, in 1902, and continued to reside in Paris until when, with her husband, Mrs. Thomason moved to Memphis and made a new home in the city of her nativity. Later, in 1915, Judge Thomason was elected to the office of State Comptroller, since which time she has had a residence in the Capitol City. Mrs. Thomason is a descendant of the pioneer families, Butler and Robertson, famed in the early History of Tennessee. Her grandfather, Dr. J. C. Rogers, was one of the leading physicians of Memphis. Mrs. Thomason retains the feminine ideas of the old regime before woman aspired to enter the political arena and she frankly declares "I am not a suffragist." Nor is she much concerned in club affairs. However, club women love her for her uniform courtesy and charm of manner, and suffragists admire her total freedom from affectation. In this day of veneration it is refreshing to meet Mrs. Thomason, who impresses one as being the genuine woman of culture. After extensive travel, Mrs. Thomason selected Memphis, Tennessee, as her permanent home.

Work in Tennessee by the Daughters of the American Revolution

By Miss Ella Hunt.

Registrar Bonny Kate Chapter.

THE authority for the existence as an organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, comes to it in the form of a charter from the United States government. The national society, which is made up of individual chapters, was created for historical, patriotic and educational purposes. It is formed of lineal descendants of the men and women who achieved American Independence in the War of the Revolution, and was founded in the city of Washington, October 11, 1890. This date is commemorated as Founders' day. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison was the first president-general of the national society.

The organization in Tennessee had its beginning in Memphis, December 18, 1892, when as organizing regent, Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes formed the Hermitage chapter, which has always done splendid work along patriotic and educational lines; contributing large sums to Continental Hall and to the mountain school. The society today has a roster of twenty-eight chapters and a membership of 1,432, a gain of 115 members during the past year, according to official figures furnished by the present state regent, Mrs. George W. Baxter.

Its work is along definite lines; it has greatly stimulated the study of American history; it has taught reverence for the flag; it has preserved records and marked historic spots.

Miss Mary Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock) in her report as state regent to the Congress of 1913, says: "A feature of patriotic work, that is taking strong hold in Tennessee is the marking of historic trails and byways, and it is well, indeed, that this should be energetically pursued before all records as well as ancient vestiges vanish. One of the most important of these is the old Natchez Trace, long famous in Tennessee annals, as the blazed bridle path from Nashville to Natchez, and once the highway of all the travel and traffic through the primeval wilderness from the north to the south in this section."

During the term of Miss Murfree's state regency, the three Nashville chapters, Cumberland, Campbell and Colonel Thomas McCrory, completed the erection of a massive granite marker with a handsome bronze tablet, costing something like two hundred dollars, in Centennial Park, upon the spot where, more than an hundred years before, the mail rider was wont to set forth on his route. Old Glory chapter of Franklin placed a boulder with a bronze tablet, reciting its significance, upon the spot, six miles from Franklin, where the mail rider made his first halt. Miss Murfree appointed a committee, with Miss Mary B. Temple as chairman for the state, for the purpose of marking the Old Wilderness trail, the road cut by Daniel Boone from the Yadkin in North Carolina, to Boonesborough in Kentucky, the Daughters of the American Revolution in the four states, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky each marking the way on her own soil. Work along the line of the promotion of the welfare of women and children, and of giving hospital treatment to charity patients was accomplished during this administration. An effort to make state-wide a movement for the establishment and maintenance of Daughter of American Revolution hospital rooms in the infirmaries of villages and small towns for the care and cure of charity patients, who otherwise could not get hospital treatment.

Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, ex-state regent and vice-president general, a pioneer and leader not only in her own state, but in the national society, considers that the best work of her administration was to start the movement to preserve our state archives, and to petition the legislature to have a place provided for them. For years they had been in the basement of the capitol. This was accomplished. Mrs. Bryan organized Commodore Perry Chapter of Memphis, one of the largest chapters in the state and noted for zealous work. Aided by other chapters, it erected a handsome monument over the grave of Dorothy Winston (a daughter of Patrick Henry) who sleeps in Elmwood cemetery at Memphis.

Much work for the soldiers of the Spanish-American war and large contributions to Continental Hall distinguished the administration of Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain, organizer and for many years regent of Chickamauga Chapter, Chattanooga, state regent during the years 1901-2-3, ex-vice-president and prominent in the national society.

Chickamauga Chapter placed one of the markers on the Boone Trail, entertained the state conference in 1902, and again in 1915, with Mrs. Chamberlain as chapter regent.

Mrs. James S. Pilcher, state regent, in the early years of the society, organized Campbell Chapter, December 1894, named in honor of her ancestor, Gen. David Campbell, one of the heroes of King's Mountain. Mrs. Pilcher collected and arranged a fine exhibit of colonial

and Revolutionary war relics in History Hall at the Tennessee Centennial. Campbell Chapter contributed largely to the state monument, and to the Daughters of American Revolution mountain school, also to the furnishing of the Tennessee room in Continental Hall. This chapter organized the John Marshall Club of the Children of the Republic.

Miss Mary B. Temple, organizer and regent of Bonny Kate Chapter, was state regent 1906-7, state vice-regent 1908-9, and is an ex-vice-president general of the national society. She represented the Tennessee Daughters at the Daughters of American Revolution Congress held at San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915. Her administration was a busy one although she was handicapped by both illness and accident. Two informal state conferences were held, one at Monteagle and one at Nashville. Two Daughters of American Revolution pages in the News-Scimitar of Memphis, were edited by Miss Temple. During Miss Temple's administration the John Sevier Chapter at Johnson City, and the Commodore Lawrence chapter at Memphis were organized. Miss Temple urged that greater effort be made to raise funds for Continental Hall. This appeal resulted in a wonderful increase in contributions. She also emphasized educational work. Miss Temple was instrumental in securing for the Jamestown Exposition, an exhibit of historical relics, documents, etc., pertaining to the early history of Tennessee. Miss Temple presented a handsome silk banner, given by the Daughters of the state to the cruiser Tennessee; also a handsome silver loving cup, an individual gift from Bonny Kate chapter, while the ship was at Hampton Roads during the Jamestown Exposition. Miss Temple was present at the placing of every one of the nine markers along the Boone Trail in Tennessee (covering a distance of eighty-six miles) and also took part in the unveiling exercises. This work was accomplished in the incredibly short space of one week's time during the summer of 1914.

The five East Tennessee Chapters, John Carter at Elizabethton; John Sevier, at Johnson City; Samuel Doak, at Morristown; Bonny Kate, at Knoxville; and Chickamauga, at Chattanooga, made this their special work. A culmination of the marking of the Boone Trail was the unveiling of the base for a monument to Daniel Boone, at Cumberland Gap, June 30, 1915. This event was participated in by the Daughters of the American Revolution of four states, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky. In this joint marker one face of the monument will be given each state for its own inscription.

Bonny Kate chapter is named in honor of Katherine Sherrill, the second wife of Tennessee's first governor, John Sevier. In 1900, Bonny Kate Chapter placed a boulder at Lowe's Ferry below Knoxville, commemorating the birthplace of Admiral Farragut. Addresses were made at this unveiling by Admiral George Dewey, who was on Farragut's flagship during the civil war.

The birthplace of General James White, founder of Knoxville, was also marked by this chapter, Capt. Richard P. Hobson made the unveiling address.

A stone was placed on the site of the first blockhouse in Tennessee, Admiral Schley participating in the unveiling exercises.

Bonny Kate Chapter erected a monument at Campbell's station, fifteen miles from Knoxville, in memory of Capt. David Campbell, who, in 1787, built a station at that point, as a stronghold against the hostile Indians.

Bonny Kate has taken the initiative in marking the site of the capitol and city of refuge of the Cherokee Indians at Chota, about five miles from the ruins of old Fort Loudon. This chapter will join the Samuel Doak Chapter in placing a monument at Greeneville commemorative of the permanent capitol of the state of Franklin. In 1910 Bonny Kate, in conjunction with the Sycamore Shoals Chapter, Bristol, and the John Sevier Chapter, Johnson City, erected a monument on the site of old Fort Watauga, near Sycamore Shoals, the rendezvous of the over-mountain men, who won the battle of King's Mountain. Hon. Robert Love Taylor, ex-governor and United States senator, was the speaker on the occasion of the unveiling. This chapter has also made large contributions to Continental Hall, and to settlement and philanthropic work.

Mrs. W. G. Spencer, state regent, 1908-9, is a member of Cumberland chapter, Nashville, organized February 1, 1893, as the second chapter in the state. This chapter was instrumental in getting the General Assembly of Tennessee to appropriate five thousand dollars annually to support a chair of history in Peabody Normal College. The chapter presented Gen. Joe Wheeler a handsome sword after his notable part in the Spanish-American war, and also placed a bronze tablet upon the site of the historic old Nashville Inn. During Mrs. Spencer's regime this chapter made large contributions to Continental Hall and to the mountain school. Mrs. Spencer's administration saw the state monument at Nashville completed and a school started at Devil's Fork, Sweetwater Valley, Unicoi county, for the education of children in the mountain districts of upper East Tennessee. This school is known as a state Daughter of American Revolution school, is supported entirely by the Daughters of Ameri-

can Revolution, and is under their direct control. Every daughter in the state pays a 15-cent school tax. Mrs. Spencer is still the state chairman and the work is growing all the time. Four new chapters were organized during Mrs. Spencer's administration.

Mrs. Thomas Day, member for many years and also regent of Watauga chapter, Memphis, served as state regent, 1910-11, and as vice-president general 1912-13. In addition she served on five national committees. During Mrs. Day's administration as regent she secured the permanent continuance of the patriotic industrial school in the Tennessee mountains. She saw the work about completed for a memorial to DeSoto, on the spot upon which, in 1541, he discovered the Mississippi river. During her administration new emphasis was given the movement to secure for our state archives the Draper manuscript. Six chapters were also organized, the largest of which was the Samuel Doak chapter of Morristown with sixty-two charter members. The Watauga Chapter, of which Mrs. Day is a member, was organized in 1894, the fourth chapter in the state. In 1897 this chapter brought a tree from the Watauga Settlement planting it on Capitol Hill, Nashville, with a stone marker in honor of the Watauga Association of 1772, and the pioneer builders of Tennessee. Mrs. Day took the initiative in the effort toward getting Andrew Jackson honored in Statuary Hall, Washington.

Mrs. George White Baxter, state regent, 1914-15, is a member of Bonny Kate Chapter. Mrs. Baxter is also president of the woman's board of the Lincoln Memorial University, created for the purpose of interesting the women of the south in the education of the mountain boys and girls at this institution. Mrs. Baxter presided at the state conference held in Knoxville, 1914, also at the conference which was held in Chattanooga, 1915. She presented a volume of the Draper manuscript to a library at Nashville, also sent a volume to the library in Memphis, and presented one to the Lawson-McGhee library at Knoxville. Mrs. Baxter presented a Tennessee state flag to the postoffice department at Washington, D. C., to be used on Flag Day. During her administration the Nancy Ward and Judge David Campbell chapters at Chattanooga, and the Capt. William Edmiston Chapter at Clarksville, were organized and the Barrett White Chapter at Memphis was re-organized. Mrs. Baxter presided and took part in the exercises at the unveiling of the monument at Campbell's Station. Dean James D. Hoskins, of the University of Tennessee, delivered the address of the occasion, and the children of Farragut school sang patriotic songs.

A scholarship was given at the state conference in Chattanooga, November, 1915, to Lincoln Memorial University in honor of Margaret White Baxter, state regent. It was voted unanimously at the state meeting, held in Washington, April 17, 1916, during the sessions of the national endowment to make this a permanent endowment.

To this administration is due the credit of inaugurating the movement of placing the monument at Greenville as the permanent capitol of the lost state of Franklin and at Chota, the site of the Cherokee City of Refuge.

It is gratifying to note that Tennessee has two national chairmen, Mrs. Margaret Hicks of Nashville, and Mrs. Charles Slack of Bristol.

All of the state regents have been made honorary state regents. Mrs. Harvey Mathes of Memphis has been made, in addition to this, honorary vice-president general. These honorary positions were bestowed for valuable service rendered the society.

Memorial Continental Hall is the achievement of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the original manuscript minutes of the society is found the first recorded mention of consideration of this subject in a motion made at the second meeting of the national society, October 18, 1890, by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, who urged the importance of a fire-proof building for the preservation of the society's relics and possessions. Year by year the proposition took material form, and at the first Continental Congress, February, 1892, the building fund was \$650, growing with each succeeding congress until, in 1901, the fund had reached the amount of \$82,190.57.

The ground cost \$50,266.17 and Memorial Continental Hall cost \$350,000. The cornerstone was laid on April 19, 1904, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone were in charge of the Masons and were celebrated with Masonic rites. The trowel was the one used by George Washington in laying the corner stone of the National Capitol, September 18, 1793, which was afterward presented to Potomac lodge. Fifty articles were placed in the large copper box enclosed in the corner stone, which will lie as long as Memorial Hall shall stand. Following the placing of the articles in the box Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, then president general; Miss Desha, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth and Miss Eugenia Washington, the founders of the order, descended to the corner stone, and with trowel spread mortar upon it.

From the beginning of the society up to September 30, 1915, Tennessee contributed \$5,407.21 to the Continental Hall fund.



Mrs. George White Baxter

Margaret White Baxter, the eldest child of the late Col. Charles M. McGhee and his wife Cornelia Humes White McGhee, was born on her father's plantation in Monroe county, Tennessee; but as a baby removed with her parents to Knoxville, Tenn., which continued to be her home until her marriage. She was educated under private tutors; at the Convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, D. C.; Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., and subsequently in Paris, France.

Upon her marriage to George White Baxter (a lieutenant in the cavalry service of the United States Army) she accompanied her husband to Wyoming, where he was then stationed and for four years shared with him the vicissitudes of an army officer's wife in numerous frontier military posts. After her husband resigned from the military service, she remained with him in Wyoming, where he engaged in cattle ranching, and soon took an active part in organizing the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and became the first State Regent in Wyoming.

Subsequently her husband removed to Denver, Colorado, where he made his home, and where she continued her activities as a Daughter of the American Revolution and founded the Denver Chapter of the society, the first chapter established in that city. Mrs. Baxter qualified as a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution through her descent from Gen. James White, a Revolutionary officer of distinction and who founded the city of Knoxville.

In 1903, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter returned to their old home in Knoxville, where they have since continued to reside. During the past two years she has been the state regent of the Tennessee Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Baxter has for many years been an active member of the Tennessee Society of Colonial Dames. She has at all times evinced an active interest in educational and charitable institutions. At the present time she is chairman of the women's board of trustees of the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

Added to her strong common sense and strength of character she combines a distinctive personal charm which is recognized by all who know her. Cultivated, widely traveled, and prepossessing, she is an admirable type of the earnest, patriotic American woman.

The United States Daughters of 1812

By Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, State President.

THE United States Daughters of 1812 is a national organization formed of the lineal descendants of those persons who rendered service to their country from the close of the War of the American Revolution to the signing of the Treaty of Ghent in 1815, a period of thirty-one years. It was incorporated by the congress of the United States in 1901, and is rapidly coming to the front in these latter days.

Less is known and told of this primitive period of our country's history, than, perhaps, any other of the more than one hundred years of our nationality, but it is a period full of interest and well calculated to repay one for the study.

The national society is a democratic one, and each state has full control of its own state organization and the national society is but the union of state societies. The national president appoints the first state president, and after that the state conducts its own affairs.

In 1906, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of New York, who was then the national president, appointed Mrs. Thomas Buford to organize a society in this state. Mrs. Buford called the eligibles together and formed the first state society with the following charter members: Mrs. Thomas Buford, Mrs. Hallam Goodloe, Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, Mrs. Rachel Jackson Laurence, Mrs. Wm. G. Spencer, Mrs. Susie Gentry, Mrs. W. R. Dickerson, Miss Rosabel Dickerson, Mrs. John I. Cox, Mrs. E. W. Foster, Mrs. W. S. Ashworth, as charter members.

A great deal of interest was manifested. Mrs. Wm. G. Spencer was elected vice-president, Miss Susie Gentry, recording secretary, and Mrs. John I. Cox, treasurer. For a time the society flourished, then illness in her family and an enforced absence from the city prevented Mrs. Buford from stimulating the work she had begun with so much enthusiasm, and fostered with so much interest. Having changed her residence from the city in 1909, Mrs. Buford resigned, and Mrs. Wm. G. Spencer, vice-president, succeeded to the office, and conducted its affairs successfully, representing the society at its annual meeting in 1915.

Miss Susie Gentry organized the first chapter in the state, calling it the Col. Thomas Hart Benton Chapter. Many new members had been added.

Mrs. Spencer resigned the office in 1915, and on the 19th of August of the same year, Mrs. Mary C. Dorris was elected state president, with Mrs. E. W. Foster, vice-president; Miss Susie Gentry, recording secretary; Mrs. Margaret Wyatt, corresponding secretary; Mrs. James O. Shannon of Franklin, treasurer; Mrs. Hallum Goodloe, registrar; Mrs. Lucy H. Horton, historian; Mrs. W. S. Ashworth, chairman membership committee. Since that time the following new officers have been elected: Miss Louise G. Lindsley, second vice-president; Mrs. Thomas Day of Memphis, third vice-president; Mrs. Wm. G. Spencer, fourth vice-president; Mrs. L. E. Goldwire of Memphis, councilor. Mrs. Hallum Goodloe resigning the office of registrar, Mrs. Willis Hitying was elected to the position.

Since the incumbency of Mrs. Mary C. Dorris the membership has more than doubled, and two chapters have been added. On October 19, 1915, the "Hero of New Orleans" chapter was organized in Nashville with twelve charter members and Mrs. Dorris as regent. On March 17, 1916, the "Old Hickory" Chapter was organized in Memphis, with sixteen charter members and Mrs. L. E. Goldwire as regent.

The state president has appointed Mrs. Goldwire organizing regent for the city of Memphis and she immediately began work of organizing a chapter with the result that there now is a fine chapter in Memphis, making three in the state. Mrs. Jno. I. Cox was appointed organizing regent by the state president, for Bristol, Tenn. There is fine material in Bristol and the Virginia side of that city is anxious to corral the Tennessee eligibles into a Virginia chapter, but the Tennessee society will try to hold its own. Mrs. Hugh H. Embrey of Chattanooga has also been appointed organizing regent for that section and will soon begin active work for another chapter in the state at Chattanooga.

On January 1st, 1916, the national president, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, and the national registrar, Mrs. James H. Stansfield, both of Chicago, visited Nashville, and were entertained by the state society at the historic Hermitage and assisted in placing a bronze marker at the tomb of General Andrew Jackson, the hero of 1812. Beautiful ceremonies were conducted at the tomb with speeches by the visiting ladies and the state members and officers. Mrs. B. F. Wilson, regent of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, welcomed the United States Daughters of 1812, with an appropriate address. A sumptuous lunch was served in the old historic kitchen with its quaint and old-fashioned interior, and a "patriotic camp-fire" was one of the features of interest. Each member present cast a branch of evergreen into the roaring fire in the yawning fire place uttering some appropriate sentiment. The visitors were entertained at dinner by Mrs. Wm. G. Spencer and at breakfast, January 2nd, by Mrs. Margaret L. H. Hicks. Later they resumed their journey to New Orleans, where they were to participate in the very impressive ceremonies incident to the return of the Andrew Jackson flag, by the state of Illinois to the state of Louisiana. The flag was presented to General Jackson December 31, 1814, by the ladies of New Orleans, captured during the war of the states by an Illinois regiment and now returned to its place in the historical collection at New Orleans. This pretty incident was brought about by the influence of Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, national president United States Daughters of 1812.

A fine delegation represented Tennessee at the annual meeting in Washington, April 25th, headed by the state president. The annual meeting is always held on the week in which the 26th of April falls.

Tennessee being the "Volunteer State" and having engaged largely in the Creek and Indian wars, which give eligibility, and also the Battle of New Orleans, where the "Hero of 1812" put the capstone upon the war, there are many eligibles in Tennessee who will no doubt join the society when its interest and good work are shown.



A Home in the Smokies



Miss Mary Boyce Temple

One of the most useful, as well as one of the most brilliant women of Tennessee is Mary Boyce Temple of Knoxville. A graduate of Vassar College, she reaches out for the highest ideals of that wonderful institution. Miss Temple has attained prominence as a writer, as a club woman, as a social leader; in a word, along all lines of public leadership.

A pioneer Southern club woman, Miss Temple was the first and for five years the president of Ossoli Circle, the earliest Woman's Literary club in the South. She helped to organize the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and became its first corresponding secretary, being one of only two Southern delegates present at the formation in 1890, of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs. In patriotic work, Miss Temple has been founding regent of Bonny Kate Chapter, of which she is still regent, vice-state regent, state regent, vice-president general National and State Daughters of American Revolution. She was vice-president of the Woman's Board of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1896, and was appointed, 1900, by Gov. McMillin, commissioner to the Paris Exposition. She was the only woman on the jury of Higher Education at the St. Louis Exposition, serving with ten notable men. In 1913, Miss Temple went officially to Europe with the Rural Credit Commission to study agricultural conditions. She established at the State University a short course in agriculture, in memory of her father, Judge O. P. Temple, and helps to sustain the professorship of agriculture at Washington College.

She served as vice-president of the National Household Economics Association, and is at present vice-president of the Woman's Board Lincoln Memorial University, and an active member of the Tennessee Press and Authors' Club, as well as of the local Writers' Club; is a member of the Tennessee Historical Association and of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Miss Temple spends the winters in Washington, where she is popular in the exclusive set.



Mrs. Thomas Day

Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R., and Honorary
State Regent of Tennessee.

Mrs. Day has been member of the organization Daughters American Revolution since 1893. Has held official position for over twenty-one years, as Registrar, Regent, State Regent (two terms), and Vice-President General of the National Society. Has served on many national and state committees. Her administration secured for Tennessee its first markers for the Natchez Trace, and inaugurated the movement for DeSoto Park; the Maury Memorial; Watauga Oldfield's monument, and to secure for Tennessee the Draper manuscripts. Made the first contribution toward founding a D. A. R. school for white children in the Mountains of Tennessee. Held the first public celebration of Flag Day in the South. Aided for years by Company A, Confederate Veterans, Forrest Rifles and a battalion of the National State Guard and notable speakers. Is Honorary State Regent of Tennessee. Honorary Regent (for life) of Watauga Chapter. Organized and was president of the first Chapter of Children American Revolution in the South—Adam Dale (later, five of its members enlisted in the Spanish-American War). Is member of the Virginia Society Colonial Dames; of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812; of the society, order of the Crown (by descent from Edward III). Is State Regent of the John Paul Jones Association. Is member of the Nineteenth Century Club; member of Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association—has held several official positions, and is responsible for the custom of children and grand-children of Veterans participating by placing wreaths Memorial Day.

Mrs. Frank Lang

Memphis is greatly indebted to Atlanta, Ga., for a woman of charming appearance and great ability. Mrs. Frank (Laura Rose) Lang, who comes of a patriotic ancestry from whom she inherits a devotion to the Flag, and serves on the D. A. R. State Committee on "Prevention of the desecration of the Flag." She is one of the brilliant club women of Memphis, the efficient Corresponding Secretary of the D. A. R. Chapter House Association, a member of the Nineteenth Century Club, Visiting Nurse Association, and other organizations, besides being an active member of Calvary Episcopal Church. Watauga Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution recognized in Mrs. Lang the necessary attributes for a successful leader, and unanimously elected her as their Regent, during her absence from the city. For the past two years she has represented her Chapter most creditably in State Conferences and National Congresses, and by her graciousness of manner, distinctive personality and, to quote from the Washington Post regarding her, "A graceful Southern woman, who reminds one of sweet Southern flowers and sunshine," she has made many friends at home and abroad. Watauga was organized in 1894, and has accomplished some wonderful work for the organization. It is due to Mrs. Lang's untiring efforts—a "justness" and "honorableness," an ability for "doing things" to the most minute detail, that has given Watauga the largest membership of any Chapter in the city, with renewed interest and good fellowship prevailing.





Mrs. William Beverly Gates

(Memphis, Tenn.)

Mrs. William Beverly Gates, nee Mamie Long Williams, is the daughter of the late Dr. John Joseph Williams and Anna Martin Sneed, both families of Revolutionary stock.

Her father was one of the distinguished physicians of the state, her maternal uncle, Judge John L. T. Sneed, of the Supreme Court bench, was one of the best known men of the South; and her brother, J. J. Williams, was the Mayor of Memphis, who inaugurated the city's splendid park system, and also the "Greater Memphis" policy that has resulted in so much civic improvement. One of her sons following in his grandfather's steps, is a physician in the famous sanitarium of the Mayo Brothers, at Rochester, Minnesota.

Mrs. Gates was born in Memphis and received her education in that city. From early girlhood she has been counted among the beautiful women of the State.

She is the wife of William Beverly Gates, now retired from business.

She has done much valuable organization work, being a member of the D. A. R., the National Peace Society, National Red Cross, National Suffrage League and the U. D. C. The local club with which she is identified is the Nineteenth Century Club. She is a charter member of the Memphis D. A. R. Chapter House; and Watauga Chapter made her an honorary life member when, after four years' service as vice-regent, she left it to become regent of the new Adam Dale Chapter.

She is a Presbyterian, trained thus by her "blue stocking" parents.

It is in humanitarian fields that she has most enjoyed her work, inheriting from her father a strain of philanthropy which has been a strong influence in her life. Before her marriage to Mr. Gates she took up the study of kindergarten, and was most successful in the field. She later became a member of the local Day Nursery, and through her work in the Sunshine Society the newsboys of the city counted her their friend. The work to which she is now giving her heart and time is that for the mountain children. Under her leadership Adam Dale Chapter has given four scholarships to mountain boys, one of them being the "Roy Looney Scholarship," named by the chapter in memory of her son who passed over the river in early manhood. It is needless to say that the mother-heart holds this among her most precious honors.

Mrs. Gates has traveled extensively, first in her own country, in Canada southward through Mexico and Cuba. Several times she has been abroad, and knows Europe from the "land of the midnight sun" to the blue waters of the Mediterranean. She was in Russia when the Czarowitz was born and, while in Moscow, witnessed the splendid celebration of his baptism in the Kremlin, which is the heart of old Russia, and heard also the ringing of its world-famous bells which are rung only in celebration of great national occasions.

She has two sons. No daughters blessed her heart, but fifty young Daughters of the American Revolution call her "Mother."



Mrs. Charles G. Carothers

Mary Means Blewett was born in Louisiana and came of the two well known families of South Carolina, the Means and the Blewett families. She married Charles G. Carothers, and about thirteen years ago they moved to Memphis. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church and has been especially active in religious and patriotic circles. Soon after taking up her residence in Memphis she was elected to office in the Commodore Perry Chapter D. A. R., and has held different offices in that Chapter until she was appointed by the Regent, Mrs. Mary Miller, to organize a new D. A. R. Chapter, which is called Admiral d'Estaing. She was chosen about two years ago to organize a new Children of American Revolution Chapter, which she did successfully. The Chapter was named in honor of two of Mrs. Carothers' ancestors, and called Milling-Means. The descendants of John Means in South Carolina presented the new organization with a handsome gavel made of wood taken from the homes of these two Revolutionary soldiers. Mrs. Allen Blewett, another descendant, presented the charter. Mrs. Carothers has represented Commodore Perry Chapter several times at National and State conventions, and served two years as State Historian of Tennessee D. A. R. She is an active member of the Colonial Dames, and is Princess of the Pocahontas Circle. She is also a member of the Francis Scott Key Association. She has for a number of years been president of the J. Harvey Mathes Chapter U. D. C. She is a woman of beautiful character and charming personality and possessed of fine intellectual and social qualifications.

Mrs. A. B. DeLoach

Tennessee is indebted to Vicksburg, Mississippi, for Mrs. A. B. DeLoach, nee Miss Laura B. Collier, whose charming personality and beautiful character have won for her so many friends. She is the daughter of John Marshall Collier and Sallie Newman Collier, and granddaughter of Dr. J. C. Newman, of Warren County, Mississippi. She was graduated from the Alabama Normal College, at Livingston, Alabama, and taught two years in the Public Schools of Mississippi, previous to her marriage in 1891 to Dr. A. B. DeLoach, of Livingston, Alabama. Intensely interested in club life, Mrs. DeLoach is a member of the D. A. R., the U. D. C., the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, chairman of Civics and Child Welfare of the Nineteenth Century Club, formerly Regent of Hermitage Chapter D. A. R., and at present is president of the Memphis D. A. R. Chapter House Association. She is nestor for the first flower market ever held in Memphis. This was given under the auspices of the Nineteenth Century Club for the purpose of promoting an interest in the City Beautiful. In the work of Civic Improvement, Mrs. DeLoach has inaugurated the Neighborhood Improvement Club, ten clubs having been formed. Mrs. DeLoach has been a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church for the past twenty years, and is at present the directress of the Young Ladies' Bible Class. She is the mother of three daughters—Eleanor Churchill, now Mrs. W. P. Phillips, Jr.; Maidée Collier and Mildred Thornton DeLoach.






Mrs. F. L. Bates

Memphis, Tenn.

In this age it is the woman who not only is the ideal wife and mother, but also the practical club woman, who comes to the front as the Salvator of her sex, and in this role we have a splendid example in Mrs. F. L. Bates. Surrounded with all that loving care can give her, she is ever mindful of those less fortunate than herself—especially the ones doomed to sit in darkness. To them her heart has gone out and for them she labors. Each year at the Tri-State Fair she, as chairman, conducts a department for the blind, making it successful, from every standpoint, and very pleasant to the patient blind guests who oft times are there. In her D. A. R. work Mrs. Bates is just as energetic, just as faithful, and equally as successful. Having been Regent of Martha Bratton Chapter two years, ending April, 1915, and Vice-President of Chapter House Association. She is also a member Equal Suffrage Club, and in her social world she is wonderfully popular, but her home is her haven, and there she is the sunshine that forms and keeps the sacred ties that bind more closely than any found outside the four dear walls of home.

United Daughters of the Confederacy

 ONE of the largest organizations of women in Tennessee, second only in numbers to the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, is that one officially known as the Tennessee Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The Daughters in Tennessee really began their work in the days when the war between the states raged, in 1861-65, for in Nashville, a society was formed for the relief and care of sick and disabled Confederate soldiers, with Mrs. Felicia Grundy Porter as President. This society was recognized officially by the secretary of war.

Next came the Ladies' Auxiliary to Fred Cheatham Bivouac at Nashville, to assist in securing a home for disabled Confederate soldiers. This was twenty-two years ago. This auxiliary turned over to the trustees of the Soldiers' Home, the first year, \$6,200.

In 1892 the idea was conceived by Mrs. Caroline Meriwether Goodlett, of Nashville, of uniting all auxiliaries of Southern women, throughout the South, in one body which was first called the National Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. Goodlett was elected president, and Mrs. John P. Hickman, of Nashville, secretary.

The second meeting was held March 3, 1895. At this meeting Georgia, Tennessee, and Texas were represented. At the next conference or meeting North and South Carolina came in. The next meeting held in Atlanta in November, 1895, found Virginia, Kentucky, Florida, and Maryland added to the list of states. Then it was that the name was changed to the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The first meeting of the Tennessee division was held in Nashville, January 21, 1897. Mrs. S. F. Wilson, first vice-president, presided. Since this first meeting conventions have been held as follows: Chattanooga, October 7, 1897—Mrs. Frank A. Moses, First Vice-President, presiding. Jackson, May, 11, 1900—Mrs. J. T. McCutchen, Second Vice-President, presiding. Lebanon, May 8, 1901—Mrs. T. J. Latham, President. Nashville, May 14, 1902—Mrs. T. J. Latham, President. Clarksville, May 6, 1903—Mrs. T. J. Latham, President. Paris, May 11, 1904—Mrs. W. G. Oehmig, President. Knoxville, May 17, 1905—Mrs. W. G. Oehmig, President. Memphis, May 2, 1906—Mrs. A. B. White, President. Columbia, May 15, 1907—Mrs. A. B. White, President. Chattanooga, May 13, 1908—Mrs. M. B. Pilcher, President. Jackson, May, 1909—Mrs. M. B. Pilcher, President. Clarksville, May 11, 1910—Mrs. R. H. Sansom, President. Nashville, May 10, 1911—Mrs. R. H. Sansom, President. Dayton, May 8, 1912—Mrs. Harriet E. Holland, President. Knoxville, May, 14, 1913—Mrs. Harriet E. Holland, President. Trenton, May 13, 1914—Mrs. Herbert N. Leech, President. Murfreesboro, May 12, 1915—Mrs. Herbert N. Leech, President. Johnson City, May 10, 1916—Mrs. J. Norment Powell, President.

The objects of the United Daughters of the Confederacy are "memorial, historical, educational, benevolent and fraternal. To honor those heroes who served in the Confederate army, navy or civil service. To collect, teach and preserve the true history of their service and motives, and to record their notable fortitude during the trying days of reconstruction. To care for and aid Confederate Veterans and assist their descendants in securing an education. To honor the Southern women, who, with equal fortitude, endured the hardships of war and of an impoverished country and who gave so freely of their time and means. To foster the spirit of love and ties of friendship, thus drawing into closer bonds the members of the organization."

Each year the Tennessee division observes the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, January 19; the birthday of President Jefferson Davis, June 3; the birthday of Sam Davis, October 6; the birthday of Raphael Semmes, September 27; and Founders day, which is September 10.

The Tennessee Daughters are very zealous of their very beautiful collection of chapter flags and the display of these flags is always one of the striking features of their annual conventions. The division also owns a splendid state flag which was presented by Mrs. John C. Brown, of Nashville.

Each succeeding administration has been marked by splendid work done in behalf of the Confederate Veterans. Especially worthy of note was the administration of Mrs. Alexander B. White, of Paris, who served the division in 1906-07, and who is the only Tennessean honored with the office of president-general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She was elected at the Richmond convention of 1911 and served two years in that high office, being re-elected by acclamation at Washington in 1912.

In one year of Mrs. White's administration as division president, two thousand new members and seventeen new chapters were added, many chapters being organized personally by Mrs. White with large charter memberships. The organization of children's auxiliaries

was also begun, Mrs. White organizing the first one at Paris. The marking of graves of the Confederate Veterans with C. S. A. was also begun; interest was aroused in the Confederate museum at Richmond, Va., and an impetus given to sending relics there.

While attending a U. D. C. convention in San Francisco, Mrs. White obtained from the general organization a donation of \$500.00 for the Sam Davis monument in Nashville, and induced the organization to take up the work of erecting a handsome Confederate monument at Shiloh National Military Park. A committee was named to take charge of this work and Mrs. White was appointed chairman with a director in every state. The personnel of this committee was made permanent and Mrs. White has continued as chairman with the title of director-general. This monument, which is to cost \$50,000 when completed, will be unveiled in September, 1916.

In the building of another large Confederate monument Tennessee also played a leading role, the beautiful \$50,000 structure in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C., Mrs. J. W. Clapp, of Memphis, was appointed director of the Shiloh monument committee for Tennessee, and it was through her efforts that the Tennessee division contributed \$2,248.64 to this monument fund. The unveiling exercises were held on July 4, 1914.

Many of the Tennessee division's chapters have been active in the construction of monuments. In the following cities of Tennessee there are substantial evidences of their love for the heroic deeds of the Veterans: Union City, McMinnville, Memphis, Franklin, Murfreesboro, Paris, Shelbyville, Gallatin, Knoxville, two; Jackson, Covington, Dyersburg, Pulaski, Bolivar, Clarksville, Chattanooga, Chickamauga National Park, three; Columbia, Lebanon Park, Fayetteville, Trenton, Ripley, Mt. Pleasant, Lewisburg, Brownsville.

The educational work of the division was begun under Mrs. Joe Clift, of Chattanooga, each succeeding chairman bringing new interest and enthusiasm into the work, until today the Tennessee division has forty-one scholarships for award.

The division has taken a great deal of interest in the Tennessee room in Confederate Museum at Richmond, Va. Many chapters in the state have contributed valuable relics, pictures and documents to this room. The Sarah Law Chapter of Memphis has contributed the magnificent Niehaus model of the Forrest statue, a replica of the one which stands in Forrest Park, Memphis.

The historical feature, being the most vital work of the division, is given large attention, the object of the Daughters being to see that the Confederate soldier is given his just place in history, and that the cause for which he fought is presented in its true light. Prizes are given annually for the best written bits of history and in essay contests, the topics being confined to Southern history.

The greatest work that the Tennessee division does is to assist the state in the care of the old Confederate soldier. Especially are they interested in the hospital, which forms a very important part of Soldiers' Home, near Nashville. The division and the individual chapters contribute everything possible, in money and supplies, to make the old Veterans comfortable.

Special days are set aside each year for the bestowal of Crosses of Honor, by chapters, upon the Confederate Veterans for loyal service in the war between the states.

The Tennessee division had introduced into the legislature of 1915 a bill seeking an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the Confederate Girls' Home. It is proposed to build a memorial hall on the campus of Peabody College, Nashville, to be used as a dormitory by the daughters of the descendants of Confederate soldiers, who may seek an education in Peabody. The legislature gave the Daughters the ten thousand dollars sought with the proviso that the Daughters raise forty thousand for the erection of this memorial hall. Mrs. Tennie Pinkerton Dozier, of Franklin, Tenn., has been the chairman of the committee having this enterprise in charge since the inception of the movement.

The Tennessee division, as at present constituted, consists of about eighty active chapters, with a membership roll slightly in excess of four thousand. The division has ever been mindful of the motto: "Faithful to the Memory of Our Ancestors."



Mrs. William Hume

Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. William Hume is one of the best known and best beloved women in the State of Tennessee.

She has been very prominent in the work of the United Daughters of the Confederacy ever since its organization. She was the first Historian of the Tennessee Division, and has rendered valuable service in this connection. She is also an honorary President of the Tennessee Daughters.

The Mary Leland Hume Chapter, U. D. C., at Spring Hill, Tenn., is named in her honor.

Her father, the late Dr. William A. Leland, a noted surgeon and physician, was born and reared in Northumberland County, Va., and was a cousin of "Light Horse" Harry Lee, the father of the great Confederate General. It is, therefore, but natural that the subject of this sketch should have been a charter member of the Virginia Society of Tennessee.

She is, also, a prominent and active worker in the Colonial Dames, her ancestors having settled in old Virginia in the early Colonial times.

The marriage of Miss Mary Leland to Major William Hume, of Nashville, occurred November 30, 1862, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., while Major Hume was stationed there in charge of Confederate troops.

For many years Mrs. Hume has devoted much of her time to patriotic organizations and charitable and church work.

After fifty years of married life, she is now widowed, and spending the evening of her life at "Leland Farm," surrounded not only by her large family of children and grand-children, but by a very wide circle of friends, who wish her many added years of happiness.



Mrs. T. K. Powell

Julia, daughter of William Braddock and Elizabeth Eggleston Seymour, of old Virginia stock, was born near Somerville, Fayette County, Tennessee, on December 22nd, 1833, and wedded to Dr. T. K. Powell, of Memphis, in 1861. She is of Norman-French extraction. The motto of their lives together was to be a blessing to those they served, and this inscription "He was a blessing to the people he served," was carved upon the solid monument that marks his resting place at "Harmony Church," Haywood County, Tenn. Mrs. Powell, while a woman of eighty-two years, is still actively interested in philanthropy. She contributed generously to the Baptist Memorial Hospital and Home for Incurables of Memphis, and to the Baptist State University of Jackson. She is perhaps the oldest member of the alumni of the Model School of Tusculumbia, Ala. She belongs to the Forrest Chapter, U. D. C., and Cemetery Association of Brownsville, the Baptist Church and Missionary Society. Also a D. A. R., and a Daughter of the Eastern Star of the Masonic Fraternity at Somerville, Tenn. She has had extensive travel in the United States and, with many beautiful memories in mind, she has settled down to a quiet life surrounded by her loved ones at Brownsville, Tenn., in the old Colonial homestead and birthplace of Ex-Governor Joe Folk, of Missouri. She is also a strong advocate of the higher education of woman, for which purpose she has largely contributed.

The Musidora C. McCorry Chapter

of Jackson, Tennessee.

The Musidora C. McCorry Chapter, No. 5, U. D. C., was organized by Mrs. Belle Kelso Allison in 1894, with forty-three charter members. It was named for Miss Musidora C. McCorry, one of Jackson's most lovable women, who was president of the Confederate Memorial Association; it was largely due to her efforts that the beautiful Confederate monument in Court Square was erected.

We have a live membership, and for the past two years have held meetings in the homes of our members, enjoying fine historical papers, and a social hour. It is our rule to never refuse a call for help and we have liberally contributed to Shiloh, Arlington, Battle Abbey, Old Blandford Church, Educational Work, Soldiers' Home (yearly) a \$500.00 room in Confederate Girls' Home, and among our contributions to the Tennessee room in Confederate Museum was a handsome oil portrait of Robt. E. Lee, and a large sum to the Sam Davis window. We have contributed, locally, to the Y. M. C. A., Civic League Hospital, monthly to Jackson's Visiting Nurse have placed a memorial vase in Court Square, and for the past two years have co-operated with the Associated Charities. We have four scholarships in local schools that are used yearly by worthy descendants of Confederate Veterans.

One of our most loved members, Mrs. Harriet Holland, served as State President for 1912-13. We point with pride to her administration, the chief beauty of which was harmony.

Mrs. Birdie A. Owen is serving her sixth year as our president. The chapter is in a splendid condition, in interest and numbers, as well as financially, as is seen by the fact that the chapter has paid out \$2,000.00 during her term of office. Mrs. Owen has been instrumental in the chapter bringing the Red-path Chautauqua here for the past three years, and a Lyceum Course the past winter.



Mrs. Robt. A. Allison

Nathan Bedford Forrest Chapter 926

of Humboldt.

Nathan Bedford Forrest Chapter, 926, organized July 13, 1915, by Mrs. W. W. Baird, is one of the most active patriotic organizations in the South. The following official roll is sufficient guarantee for the preservation of Confederate History and emulation of Confederate gallantry: Mrs. W. W. Baird, Honorary President; Mrs. Elizabeth Shyroek, Honorary President; Mrs. J. D. Senter, Honorary President; Mrs. R. B. Walker, President; Miss Emma James, First Vice-President; Mrs. J. F. Warmoth, Second Vice-President; Mrs. W. M. McCall, Third Vice-President; Mrs. E. R. Wilson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. A. R. Dodson, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Mary LeMire Dodson, Treasurer; Mrs. Gilford Adams, Monument Treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth Shyroek, Historian; Mrs. W. H. Roberts, Registrar; Miss America Johnson, Custodian; Mrs. H. N. Sharp, Reporter; Mrs. Sue Dunlap, Chaplain.



Mrs. A. B. Pickett

A kinswoman of Gen. Winfield Scott and Frances Scott, of Virginia, and a woman of highest culture and refinement—a wife and mother whose first interests were ever her home, her husband, and her children. The late Alfred Brown Pickett attributed his own splendid career to her whose gentle administrations and ideal character made home for himself and their children the one place above all others. Since his death Mrs. Pickett has faced and overcome obstacles that would have easily daunted a less brave heart than hers. Her life has not been given to clubs, but to the rearing of an ideal family, and the inculcation of highest principles has been her pleasure as well as her duty. In the passing of the busy years she has found time to give of her best to others—the cheery word, the kindly smile, and the clasp of the encouraging extended hand.

Before her marriage, which event took place when she was but sixteen years of age, she was Miss Julia Maria Stainback, of Memphis, Tennessee.





Mrs. S. S. Campbell

One of the most popular girls in her girlhood home, Memphis, Tennessee, as a matron, Mrs. Campbell is equally prominent. Graduating from the University of Nashville, she early in life joined the ranks of the matrons, and has reared a family to whom she is a real companion. Her many calls within her home did not deter her from other duties. She founded the Casey Young Chapter, U. D. C., and was president of that organization for three years. Maiden name was Casey Young Miller, named for, and close relation, of the Hon. Casey Young, of Memphis, congressman and prominent attorney, for whom the Chapter is named. Her interest in club life is very active, and as broad as it is energetic. She has been chosen sponsor for Company A, U. D. C., for six different reunions. Has served as Matron of Honor for Tennessee Division at the Macon Reunion, and chaperone for Company A, U. C. V., and Confederate Historical Reunion at Richmond. Pretty, popular, and gifted with splendid personality and charm, Mrs. Campbell puts forth her greatest efforts in the uplift of humanity, and matters pertaining to the U. D. C.



Mrs. Helen M. Bond

Helen M. Nelson was born at Beaconville, near Brownsville, in Haywood County, Tennessee. She graduated at Brownsville Female College and later, in 1863, married Mr. James Bond, who died in 1880. Mrs. Bond then became her own business manager of family affairs. She is proud to be called a home woman and mother, but she broadened her home to include her church and all its various departments, and as far and wherever she found a physical, moral or spiritual need that she held the means to satisfy. She is a generous contributor and active worker for the United Charities. She is interested in child welfare. She helps in the mountain work, the uplift of girls and social reform. She believes that social uplift should follow an evil doer beyond the prison bars to win back the purity of the soul he had when an innocent little child. She belongs to no clubs but many a club member has done less for the club welfare of Tennessee than this fine noble woman. She is not a suffragist and yet believes in woman's indirect influence for the betterment of political conditions. "I believe in getting behind the men," she says. Brownsville has a library given by Mr. Carnegie and Mrs. Bond has been much interested in keeping it up to its fullest capacity of usefulness to the school children and the community at large. She is the mother of two sons, the sister of all mankind and the friend of every good cause.

Mrs. C. J. Lowrance

Maggie Aderholdt was born at Friars Point, Mississippi, and attended the public schools of that place, later being married to C. J. Lowrance. With her husband she came to Memphis to make her future home and became identified with the Presbyterian Church of Memphis, in which she is an active member. She teaches a class in the Sunday School and is an earnest worker for the missionary cause. Being a Christian woman she is naturally interested in Child Welfare, Uplift of Girls, Mountain Work, Social Reform and all other work being done for the help of humanity. She is a mother of two healthy sons and a happy daughter, and is an active member of the Parent-Teacher Association, the school where her children spend so much of their time being the one place where she feels an interest equal to that of her own home. The impressions on the mind of children are of far more importance than the food for the body, is her theory, and all things else are subordinate to the proper training of her children. As to the question of Equal Suffrage for Women, Mrs. Lowrance is neutral, never having given the cause the amount of study necessary to form an opinion. She believes that time and the able minds now at work over the matter will bring about a proper adjustment. Mrs. Lowrance believes in seeing America first and has confined her travel to her native country, in which she has found some very interesting points of interest. Her address is No. 773 Snowden Circle, Memphis.





Mrs. B. T. Gray

Prominent in the social and club world of Memphis, and the surrounding territory, Mrs. Bettie T. Gray is also greatly beloved for her many deeds of charity, her quiet unassuming manner, her own charming personality, all of which has made her name not only beloved, but revered. Mrs. B. T. Gray, formerly Miss Odom, was born near Jackson, Tennessee, in 1836. At the age of four years her father moved to his plantation in DeSoto County, Mississippi, where she was reared. She was educated in the Baptist College in Hernando, and was valedictorian of her class. In 1859 she married Dr. William Byrd Gray—a great nephew of Col. William Byrd of Virginia. Mrs. Gray was left a widow in 1878 with four children. Mrs. Gray has Revolutionary blood in her veins; is a descendant of General Joseph Warrens—but delights more in her Confederate blood—never lets an opportunity pass to say, “I am not ashamed of the South’s past.” She is a Presbyterian and has been either a pupil or a teacher in Sunday schools for seventy years. She is an honored member of her son, Dr. Wm. Byrd Gray’s family in Memphis. Her entire life has been one of Christian charity, and as a result one can almost see the halo of the light reflected through. Mrs. Gray is blessed with the following children: W. B. Gray, Mrs. W. O. Mason, Mrs. J. T. Merrian and Mrs. A. W. Maxwell.



Mrs. Albert Russell Dodson

Humboldt, Tenn.

Mattie Bell, daughter of William Carroll and Mary Clement Scott, was born in Dresden, Tenn. After graduating from Mrs. Clark's Select School at Nashville, married Mr. A. R. Dodson, banker. Their daughter, Mary Lemire, a graduate of Union University and Randolph-Macon Woman's College, is talented in music, art and domestic science. Mrs. Dodson is a charter member and officer in the Nathan Bedford Forrest Chapter U. D. C.; originator and chairman of the Sam Davis Memorial Window, placed by Tennessee Division in the Confederate Museum, Richmond; served as secretary of Argonaut Club; chairman of Tuberculosis Exhibit of Tennessee Federation at Tri-County Fair. She is an active member of the Baptist Church; served as president of Missionary and Ladies' Aid Societies; awards a loving cup for excellency of service; represented Women's Work at Tennessee and Southern Baptist conventions. She is interested in benevolent work and civic improvement; has traveled extensively, and a lover of her home "The Maples."

Mrs. Sara Henry Hood

Sara Henry was born at the old Henry Homestead, Blount County, Tennessee, and was carefully educated for a teacher at Maryville College. She was married to General Robert N. Hood, a prominent East Tennessee lawyer, whose untimely death left her a widow in 1892. While still a school girl, she became an earnest advocate of women's clubs, and, with others, was instrumental in founding the first college society for women in the state, the Bainonian. In her ardent suffrage work, Mrs. Hood displays the spirit of her ancestral kinsman, Patriek Henry, while her literary and artistic tastes, inherited from a gifted mother and grandmother, have rendered her a useful and honored member of various clubs of Knoxville and Maryville. Mrs. Hood's best public service has been in the department of Mountain Settlement Work—having acted as chairman of this department, which office she resigned to take up her abode in the "Hills of Chilhowee," where she is now living as a "neighbor among neighbors"—super-vising the Rocky Branch School, presiding over the new Teacherage recently built by the State Federation, and making it the vital and inspiring center of the community.



Mrs. James A. Anderson

Mrs. James A. Anderson, as Anna Hale Morrow, is a native of Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee, and still lives near that city. She is a member of the Shامondale Presbyterian Church and takes an active part in the work of her church and the Y. W. C. A. But her greatest energy has been expended for the Cause of Temperance. As a leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union she labored continuously to advance the cause, and throughout her community and beyond it her influence was felt. Whenever there was an election she spent the day at the polls, distributing literature, and using her influence to correct the evil of illegal voting. She is a most generous contributor to all worthy causes brought to her attention. She is a little woman with a big heart and a will and determination to match it and while she is spiritually inclined, all influences for evil in her territory realize that she is a fighter, whenever she starts out to fight wrongs of any kind.



Miss Lena S. Reinholds

One of the leading young business women of the south, Miss Reinholds, has established for herself a prominent place as a representative of the younger generation of Tennessee women. A Memphis girl, she was educated in the schools of this city, and assumed management of the business of her brother-in-law, Mr. N. O. Elk, of the Ellis Seal and Stamp works, his death necessitating her taking either full control or giving up the splendid work she had accomplished.

Miss Reinholds has traveled extensively in the United States and Europe. She has no club affiliations, but is interested in the mountain work and the uplift of girlhood. While not an active suffragette, she is in sympathy with the cause. She is an artist in the true sense of design and decoration.

Although very young in years, Miss Reinholds is far on the road to "Success."



The Girls' Friendly Society

By Mrs. Richard Wood McCargo,
Honorary Associate G. F. S.

THE Girls' Friendly Society in America is not a federated club, but a national organization, which is doing in Tennessee, as it is everywhere, practical helpful work for business women, and so, is in line with the work of the Federation.

Although a church organization, with its officers all communicants of the Episcopal Church, it is absolutely non-sectarian in its work, not requiring membership in any church from its members.

The only absolute requisite for membership is a virtuous character. Given that, the doors are open to any woman who will pay the sum of 36 cents annually, as dues. This gives a woman all the privileges of the Girls' Friendly Society, the use of its rooms, its library, classes, and lectures, and also the interest and friendship of the earnest Christian women who do the active work as officers.

In Tennessee, the largest work of the Girls' Friendly Society, is done in Knoxville and Memphis. Knoxville, which has given the Federation its state president, has also given the Girls' Friendly Society a national vice-president, Miss Helen Turner, who was one of the pioneers in the local branch.

The first Girls' Friendly Society branch was organized in Knoxville in 1893. The work began with weekly meetings, lectures and other entertainments for the members.

In 1904, some of the officers, realizing that Knoxville had no place where a working woman could go for a noonday lunch and rest, established, by great personal sacrifice and constant work, the Girls' Friendly Society rest rooms. At first the work was on a very small scale and was done entirely by voluntary workers.

But the rest rooms were so much needed and appreciated that the work grew beyond the possibility of volunteer management. It is now self-supporting, and employs a capable manager, Miss Froneberger, one of the pioneer workers, who has several paid helpers.

It is assisted by many volunteers, as waitresses and cashiers, and the presence of cultured, refined women in these capacities, gives a dignity and attractiveness to the rooms which is very helpful.

This is practical social service work. Every day from 150 to 200 business women are served with a wholesome lunch, in a place which they feel is theirs exclusively.

The menu is varied each day, but all dishes are three cents, except meat, which is five cents. For fifteen cents one may enjoy a three-course luncheon of well-prepared food.

Adjoining the dining-room is a large rest room with dressing room. It is furnished with comfortable couches and chairs for the weary workers, and has a table laden with magazines which are supplied by friends, and are in great demand. There is also a circulating library, given by friends, which is absolutely free, and is largely used.

This work is not done for Girls' Friendly Society members only. The rooms are open to all business women, and are used by hundreds who are not members. The only unwelcome guests are the idle shoppers, who want an economical lunch.

The efficient treasurer of the rest rooms, Miss Frances Nelson, reports that the receipts for last year were \$5,309.00. It seems a marvelous sum obtained from lunches averaging about ten cents.

In addition to the work of the rest rooms, the Girls' Friendly Society assists the Y. W. C. A. traveler's aid, the juvenile court, and other local charities, and has a fund for sick and needy members, which has helped in some cases of real distress.

The branch secretary, Miss Cornelia McGhee Cowan, gives practically all her time to the Girls' Friendly Society work in all its lines, and arranges social, devotional, and educational

features for the weekly meetings. Prof. C. W. Turner, of the University of Tennessee, gives monthly lectures on Current Events, which are largely attended, and Knoxville's talent, in all lines, has been freely given to the "Friendly."

This detailed account of Girls' Friendly Society work in Knoxville is given at the request of our Federation President, because Knoxville organized the work in Tennessee, and has been the leader in this branch of social service.

In Memphis, the Girls' Friendly Society, under the leadership of Mrs. Nannie Gailor Durrell, Mrs. Brinkley Snowden, Miss Montgomery Cooper and others, is doing an extensive work along the same lines. The Memphis branch, which is very large, has established sub-divisions in the principal department stores, with a girl in the store at the head of each.

It also has a Girls' Friendly Society Lodge for business women, which is always filled and has a lunch room in connection with it.

In Chattanooga, the Girls' Friendly Society has done good work. In the smaller towns it is not needed so much, as it is intended primarily for the business woman.




A Mountain School House

CRUDE as it looks, it marks the beginning of educational work in the mountains. In other parts of the Smokies they have better school houses, but they all had their beginning in a similar way. The lumber was given by the mountaineers—ofttimes it is carried on shoulders, and the little house built by the people, so eager are some of them—most of them—for the light of education. Brainy little fellows are the majority of the pupils in the little log school house, many of whom will write their names in the Hall of Fame.

At the most the school terms are not long and are held only in opportune seasons, that is, when the children are not needed in the fields. Some times, in fact, many times, the little fellows trudge miles and miles to the school house, their little piece of dry, hard corn pone with them for lunch. Wild as their own mountain squirrels, they shy at the approach of strangers, and wise is the teacher who first wins their confidence—then her battle is half won. The mountain teacher's mission is a very different one from the work of those who teach in the city schools. Her pupils, and their parents, look upon her as some one supernatural, or else they do not approve of her at all. The little ones who come to her in the old log school house have, after a time, confidence in and love for her, yet they have to hear the home folks talk, and, should this be against her, it doubles her task. Like every woodland or mountain wild thing, once made to know that only loving kindness is intended, their loyalty is beautiful, and once your friend, they remain so, "through their hull kith and kin."

The Work of the Home of the Good Shepherd

By Susie Harrington Russell.

UTSIDE the gates of the city—far away from the haunts of crime, we find it—this Home of the Good Shepherd, surrounded by beautiful slopes and green shaded valleys, wooded tracts, whose lullaby in every season is like some old sweet song of home. There are broken hearts within, memories crushed by weight of grief, instead of weight of years—memories hushed forever in the incense laden air, the after glow of a better life. There unfortunate girlhood is not treated as criminal outcast, nor degenerate, but as one who is sick and weary, and who needs the loving care of home. The sisters have learned that girls do not deliberately throw their lives away; that Calvarys are mounted every day, when lonely girlhood climbs attic steps to lonelier room, and that not one can say how long that heart has ached in loneliness before the frail young footsteps turned down the path that leads away and afar from the gates of home—but never leads back again. They have learned, too, that aching hearts are oftentimes hidden beneath an air of bravado. Young lives are cruelly hurt by words as well as deeds—words that oftentimes have been the weight in the scales when the paths of innocence and vice have met, mayhap, too, when that hour came and the darkness of despair was in the young heart, the mother was sleeping in some kirkyard low. It is not always men who have to answer for those who have strayed from the fold—it is more often the women, as any social worker knows.

While the Good Shepherd Home is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, they make no distinction of creed, for those of all creeds, and those of none are sheltered there. It was founded in Memphis in the early 70's, and through shadow and in sunshine the sisters have stood faithfully by the people of the Bluff City. In 1878, Mother Mary Joseph gave up her life and two of the sisters were martyr heroines of the fever of that year. The work of the Home is splendidly recognized in the support that it receives from the people of Memphis. It is practically three institutions in one, for it is so arranged as to be three homes—one for the Magdalenes, one for the Reformatory, and one for the Preservation class. Not one member of one home comes in contact at any time with one from the other division. Girls are received from Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee, and sometimes from Georgia, as well as other states, whose cities yearly exact the toll of human souls as the price for a chance to live. The sisters consecrate their lives without compensation, to this work of rescue. They never solicit, nor do they ever coerce a girl to enter the institution, except when by order of the court she is placed there. Every form of domestic science is taught in the Home. All reference to previous habit or conduct before they entered the Home is strictly prohibited, and in no case is evil ever discussed or referred to by either sisters or girls. Every day is absolutely a new beginning. The order was founded over sixty years ago in France, and now in the United States alone this order has over fifty Houses of Refuge. They are not endowed, nor have they any income except that derived from the work of the Home and from the charity of the good-hearted people who give to the brown-robed sisters seeking alms from door to door. Cities exact a fearful toll the long years through; business is some times slow, but crime has ever kept its pace—flotsam and jetsam of girlhood—pass through the Good Shepherd door.

A Complete Roster of Clubs, Members of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs, on October 1st, 1916, is as follows:

- Ashland City**—
Woman's club.
Study club.
- Athens**—
Browning Circle.
- Bell Buckle**—
Book club.
Civic league.
- Bethpage**—
Twentieth Century club.
- Bristol**—
Woman's History club.
Gibbons' History club.
- Brownsville**—
Twentieth Century club.
Review club.
Wednesday Morning Music club.
- Carthage**—
MacDowell club.
- Centerville**—
Booklovers' club.
Thursday Music club.
Homemakers' club.
- Chattanooga**—
City Beautiful club.
Consumers' league.
Free Kindergarten association.
North Chattanooga Book club.
Kosmos club.
Kosmos Cottage association.
Pro Re Bona club.
Pro Re Bona auxiliary.
W. C. T. U.
Woman's club.
Expression club.
Art Study club.
Ridgedale W. C. T. U.
Shakespeare club.
East Chattanooga W. C. T. U.
South Side W. C. T. U.
St. Elmo W. C. T. U.
Writers' club.
Parliamentary club.
East Chattanooga Civic league.
Junior Woman's club.
Scribblers' club.
North Side club.
- Clarksville**—
Wednesday club.
Students' club.
Monday Evening Music club.
- Cleveland**—
City Beautiful club.
Music Lovers' club.
W. C. T. U.
- Columbia**—
Students' club.
Cosmopolitan club.
Thursday club.
Music Study club.
- Cookeville**—
Current Topic club.
Mothers' association.
- Covington**—
Mothers' Self Culture club.
- Cumberland Gap**—
Woman's Board of Lincoln Memorial university.
- Dyersburg**—
Woman's club.
- Elizabethton**—
Mutual Improvement club.
Draper Mothers' club.
- Englewood**—
Mothers' club.
- Fayetteville**—
Alpha Kappa Literary Civic club.
Round Dozen club.
Homemakers' club.
- Gallatin**—
Sumner Woman's club.
Ensemble club.
- Greeneville**—
Cherokee club.
Mothers' Culture club.
- Harriman**—
Contemporary club.
Drama Study club.
Music club.
Woman's club.
- Harrogate**—
Woman's Faculty club.
- Hixson**—
Improvement league.
- Hohenwald**—
Homemakers' club.
- Huntingdon**—
Woman's club.
- Jackson**—
Art and Travel club.
McDowell club.
Mutual Improvement club.
Woman's club.
Whitehall Parent-Teachers' association.
West Jackson Parent-Teachers' association.
- Jefferson City**—
Present Day club.
- Jellico**—
Lanier club.
- Johnson City**—
Monday club.
Wednesday Morning Music club.
- Jonesboro**—
Schubert club.
W. C. T. U.
- Knoxville**—
Ossoli circle.
East Tenn. Registered Nurses' association.
City Beautiful league.
Park Directors' association.
Ladies' Auxiliary O. R. C.
Tuesday Music club.
- Lenoir City**—
Cleonian club.
- Lewisburg**—
Marshall County Woman's club.
- Lexington**—
Review club.
- Lookout Mountain**—
City Beautiful club.
- Lynnville**—
Homemakers' club.
- Manchester**—
Civic league.
- Martin**—
Twentieth Century club.
Philharmonic Music club.
W. C. T. U.
Fortnightly club.
- Maryville**—
Chilhowee club.
Tuesday club.
- McMinnville**—
Civic league.
- Memphis**—
Nineteenth Century club.
Columbine Book club.
Memphis and Shelby County Graduate Nurses' association.
Salon circle.
West Tenn. Graduate Nurses' association.
Woman's club.
Alpha Book club.
Beethoven Club.
Frisco Women's Safety league.
- Morristown**—
Etude club.
Ladies' Reading circle.
Soma Sala circle.
Coterie club.
- Mt. Pleasant**—
Booklovers' club.
- Mountain City**—
Wednesday Music club.
- Nashville**—
Review club.
Friday Literary club.
East Side Civic club.
Inquirers' club.
Magazine circle.
Peabody Woman's club.
Belmont Magazine circle.
Woman's Federation of South Nashville.
Middle Tenn. Graduate Nurses' association.
Twentieth Century club.
Story Tellers' league.
Woman's Board State Fair.
Rutledge Magazine club.
Charlotte Roads Homemakers' club.
Metaphysical club.
Keramic club.
Halcyon club.
- Newberne**—
Bay View Reading circle.
- Newport**—
Twentieth Century Mothers' club.
Seria Sabia.
- Paris**—
Woman's club.
- Pleasant View**—
Laurel club.
- Pulaski**—
Homemakers' club of Pleasant Valley.
Students' club.
Wednesday Literary club.
Civic league.
- Rossville**—
Educational league.
- Sewanee**—
Civic league.
- Shelbyville**—
Monday Afternoon club.
Music Study club.
Civic league.
- Springfield**—
Music club.
- Troy**—
Fin de Siecle club.
- Tullahoma**—
Civic league.
- Union City**—
Review club.
- White**—
Cherry circle.
- White Pine**—
Bay View club.
- Whiteville**—
Inter Se club.
- Whitehaven**—
Kennedy Book club.
- Winchester**—
Twentieth Century club.

Nineteenth Century Club, Memphis

IMAGINATION, aspiration, admiration, sentiment, these are sources of inspiration. Under their combined influences the Nineteenth Century Club was conceived, and by their united force was urged forward, developed and wrought into the symmetry and strength which it exhibits today.

Founded by Mrs. Elise Massey Selden in 1890, federated in 1891, chartered in 1892, it immediately won a position of dignity and influence notwithstanding the fact that popular sentiment at the time was not quite in sympathy with the movement.

The original purpose was not so much to compass the evolution and growth of culture as to concentrate and make a center for culture—that culture which destroys at once narrowness and exaggeration, which tends to a broad comprehension of the course of things and stimulates a wide, generous, intelligent and fearless consideration of the great issues of the day.

The activities of the club have reached into many fields and given expression to the most practical as well as the most ideal conceptions. It has been potentially connected with the largest educational developments, with improved hospital conditions, with the installation of police and station matrons, with the establishment of the Juvenile Court, the Tuberculosis Hospital, and the introduction of Domestic Science. It has vigorously encouraged and aided settlement work in the Tennessee mountains and advocated and assisted in a movement for the practical training of the blind. The children of the city have been in a sense the wards of the club through "The Story Hour," inaugurated many years ago, and its Teachers' Loan Fund has proved of inestimable value to young teachers unable without it to afford enlarged opportunities.

It can not be denied that the trend of civilization is unfavorable to the development of marked and distinctive types of character. This is an age of machine made products in which the great machine of education sends out scores of individuals showing no preponderating characteristics nor differences. They may have been, in many, when starting upon the career of education, strong predilections which finding no encouragement nor opportunity, disappeared from the mental consciousness.

Such a club as the Nineteenth Century offers immense scope for the correction of the results of this tendency. Its departments and classes in foreign languages, history, travel, literature, art, poetry, music and the drama, each affords opportunity for the woman who wishes to establish and maintain the integrity of her individuality, and the esthetic character of its calisthenic department, the refreshing seclusion of its private natatorium, make for physical poise and development.

While it is on the whole, eminently an organization of co-operative purpose, it encourages the conservation of personal power and capacity, and wherever the woman may be placed, whether in the highest sphere, that of home, or elsewhere, her individuality, thus vitalized, will be more effective.

It has been said that the germ of a great event may lie in the smallest occurrence of life, In a seemingly small occurrence—the meeting of a few women—lay the germs of an endeavor which has enriched many lives, proved a stimulus to many souls, and which, by its fructifying and uplifting influences has placed the Nineteenth Century Club, among the most powerful factors for good in the community which it honors. It has supplied a congenial meeting place for those committed to large activities, and numbered among its guests representatives of the realms of state, religion and intellect. Numerous noble and altruistic movements have had their inception here. Countless purposes for good have been energized and set in motion, and with a broad, cordial, uplifting sympathy pervading the five hundred members, it reaches out to women of the state, the country, the world, with an appeal for federated effort towards the largest good of humanity.

Work of the Nashville, Tennessee Section Council of Jewish Women

THE National Council of Jewish Women is now in the twenty-third year of its existence. It originated in Chicago at the Columbian World's Fair, at the Religious Congress. The object then was to bring about closer relations among Jewish women by an organic union; to furnish a medium for interchange of thought and a means of communication and of prosecuting work of common interest; to further united efforts in the work of social betterment through religion, philanthropy and education.

Now the outlook is broader and the council undertakes to further all work for the uplift of humanity socially and physically, and particularly that for the education and protection of girls and women. It provides the Jewish women with a means of co-operating with other National Women's organizations with whose ideals they sympathize and whose objects they endorse and desire to further.

The council is made up of seventy-three sections with a membership numbering twenty thousand. Tennessee is represented by two sections; Nashville and Chattanooga. All sections work under the same constitution, but adopt work suited to local conditions.

The Nashville section, Council of Jewish Women, was organized in 1901, with Mrs. Joseph Fensterwald as its first president, and a membership of sixty; and like any organization with earnest workers and a broad field of work, has steadily grown. Today it boasts a membership of three hundred and twenty-nine.

Its first philanthropic work was a free kindergarten. Gradually other classes were added, such as sewing, domestic science and gardening. During these first years of work the council was greatly indebted to the United Charities for the use of their rooms for these activities; to the students of the Methodist Training School for their help in conducting various classes; and to the Vine Street Temple and Young Men's Hebrew Association for meeting places.

In September, 1909, largely aided by the gift of a suitable building by Mr. Joseph Fensterwald, in the memory of his wife, the Bertha Fensterwald Settlement, or Social Center as it is now called, was established. This institution is non-sectarian. Following is a chart of the activities in connection with the Fensterwald Social Center today:

Educational Work.

1. Baby Welfare: (a) Milk station and city nurse; (b) medical inspection (clinics) physical, general, skin, dental; (c) first aids; (d) loan closet.
2. Work of committee for the Blind (a) assisted in establishing a room in Carnegie library; (b) visiting committee, reading, social service, occupation; (c) actions for prevention of blindness.
3. Classes: (a) Kindergarten; (b) English classes for foreigners; sewing, plain, embroidery, crocheting; (d) cooking; (e) millinery; (f) music; (g) dancing; (h) gymnasium; (i) elementary carpentry.
4. Clubs: (a) Boys, debating, literary, civic; (b) girls, literary, little helpers, hiking; (c) adults, mothers, social.
5. Library, games, study room, reading room. Bertha Lee Penny Savings bank.
6. Hannah Hirsh summer camp for working women and babies.
7. Playground and summer school: Games, organized and unorganized; occupation, baths, outings, story telling, singing.

Public Affairs.

1. Educational: (a) lectures; (b) concerts, (c) debates.
2. Social: Entertainments, dancing, social parties, outings.

Great emphasis is laid on the Immigrant Aid work, which is done through the Immigrant Aid department of the National Council, which has agents in all sea ports of the country. The local committees on Immigrant Aid are advised of the coming of immigrant girls and women to their city that they may direct and give them moral, social and educational aid. Special mention should be made of the work of the committee for the blind. Through the indefatigable efforts and almost superhuman patience of Mrs. John P. Frank, its chairman, a bill was passed in the Tennessee legislature on April 3, 1915, to prescribe and regulate the

treatment of the eyes of newly born children to prevent blindness. She, with her committee also succeeded in getting the governor to appoint a permanent state commission to give special study and effort to the work.

Mrs. Frank and the Philanthropic committee have been furnishing hot breakfasts for the past two years to the school children in the factory districts, who otherwise would go without. A nominal charge of one cent a breakfast is made, and where the child is too poor to pay, such delicacy and tact is used that the child is not made to feel the dependency of accepting it. A baby gown club is also conducted and hundreds of these gowns are distributed each year to the hospitals and poor.

The committee on Purity of the Press have done much successful work in this line, and with the co-operation of other organizations succeeded in having brought to some of our picture shows appropriate pictures for children. They are endeavoring to get the government to establish a Federal Bureau of Censorship of Moving Pictures.

The council co-operates with many civic organizations in the city, among these the Travelers' Aid, Vice Commission, Central Health Committee, and Milk and Ice Commission.

Notable among the new movements launched recently by the Nashville section is the Big Brother movement. Though in its infancy, much good is already manifest and many a wayward boy is being steered in the right channels by his so-called Big Brother.

One of the special local committees is known as the Flower Memorial Committee, to whom is sent money which would otherwise be expended for flowers sent at funerals, the bereaved family being notified of the memorial gifts by the committee.

This Flower Memorial Fund is used to finance an Educational and Vocational Department, through which the poor boy or girl is educated in the pursuit for which he is best fitted, his parents being aided meanwhile, if necessary, by supplying the amount of wages he (the child) would be earning if at work.

For several years there has been in connection with the Nashville section, Council of Jewish Women, a Parliamentary Study circle, which has been of inestimable aid to its members. In fact the council is a live organization, ever on the alert for an opportunity to improve itself, that it might be of greater service to humanity.

Woman's Christian Temperance Work in Tennessee

SINCE 1882, when the first chapter of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Tennessee, at Nashville, by Miss Frances Willard, founder of the order, the movement in Tennessee has spread until today there are 250 unions in Tennessee, with a total membership of close to five thousand.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the largest woman's organization in the world. It is organized in over fifty countries and has more than a half million members. In the United States its present membership is close to the three hundred thousand mark. Of this nation-wide and world-wide movement the Tennessee union is a part.

The first president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Tennessee was Mrs. J. C. Johnson of Nashville. She was succeeded by Mrs. Lide Merriwether of Memphis, who served thirteen years as state president and did a great deal of important work. Mrs. Silena M. Holman of Fayetteville, came next, she serving as state president from 1899 until her death about two years ago. She was a woman of broad spiritual insight, untiring energy and optimism. Much was accomplished in a legislative way while she was at the head of the work in Tennessee.

To the work of the faithful members, more than to any other one agency, can be attributed the early growth of the temperance movement in Tennessee, which finally reached such proportions as to demand and secure state-wide prohibition. The ladies labored largely along educational lines, seeing that speakers struck telling blows, and that floods of literature were sent broadcast over the state. Scientific temperance was taught Tennessee teachers and by them, in turn, to Tennessee boys and girls.

Not only along temperance lines has the union done effective legislative work, for it also claims that what it did in behalf of the bill raising the age of consent in Tennessee, the ouster law, locker club law, and others largely helped bringing about the results sought.



Ray Greener Gattman

Salon Circle

Memphis, Tenn.

Entering its twenty-fifth year of activity and fostering talent, education and civic reform.

Officers elected for two years: President, Mrs. Myer M. Gattman; First Vice-President, Mrs. Harry Lewis; Second Vice-President, Mrs. H. Bluthenthal; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ben Wolf; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. Lin Davis; Treasurer, Mrs. Leon Becker. Department leaders appointed by president: Calendar, Mrs. Louis Levi; Music, Mrs. Ben Goodman; German Senior, Mrs. Albert Wolff; German Junior, Mrs. Angelo Wasserman; German Primary, Mrs. Ben Wolf; French, Mrs. I. Samelson; Shakespeare, Mrs. J. D. Marks; Modern Literature, Mrs. Joseph Frost; Interpretative Reading, Miss Florence Schloss; Civic Reform, Mrs. Henry Posert; Domestic Science, Mrs. Alex Benjamin; Hospitality, Mrs. Henry Nathan; Publicity, Miss Helene Samfield and Mrs. Leon Becker; Membership, Mrs. Mark Davis, nestor of club.

The Woman's Club of Jackson

The Woman's Club of Jackson, Tennessee, is a strong local factor. It was founded by Mrs. Will P. Dabney and Mrs. John W. Buford; organized at the home of Mrs. Dabney, May 7th, 1908, with twenty-three representative women present, all realizing the importance and the need of a Woman's Club that would not only encourage broad and general culture, develop individual taste and effort in its members, but would also seek to accomplish definite municipal work and to aid all worthy causes by organized effort. This was the spirit which gave it birth, and remains until today the object of its existence. It was immediately affiliated with the State Federation of Women's Clubs, to which it has ever been a loyal body.

The Club has been active and progressive under the presidents given below, as they served: First year, Mrs. Will P. Dabney; second, Mrs. John W. Buford; third, Mrs. Frances Black; fourth, Mrs. P. C. Callahan; fifth, Mrs. Will P. Dabney; sixth, Mrs. W. F. Barry; seventh and eighth, Mrs. C. H. Crego; ninth, Mrs. J. B. Murphy, who will fill the chair during 1916-1917.

In the third year, the Club became departmental, with membership unlimited, enrolling more than a hundred members. Annually, work has been active under the departments of literature, art, history, children's story hour, housekeepers, civics, health, humanitarian, and the Club has aided every movement in the city which has been for the bettering of conditions.

Projected visions of better things for Jackson abide with the Club, and the ambition to have a Woman's Clubhouse has been a strong undercurrent of action for several years.

A Tribute to the Press

"Woman's Work in Tennessee" would be incomplete did its pages not contain a word of tribute to the press, for fortunate, indeed, has the Tennessee Federation counted itself in that it enjoys the hearty support and the active interest of a large majority of the daily and weekly newspapers of the state.

The value of the publicity given the Federation in recent years can not be estimated in dollars. It could not be purchased by any organization. It has come through an endorsement of many of the plans adopted by the Federation for the betterment of its members and for the advancement of communities, towns and cities in which its clubs had their homes. Cordial support has been given legislative measures advocated by the Federation. Hearty co-operation has been urged by newspapers in adoption of such plans, for the welfare of all, as would mean municipal or community Christmas trees, rest rooms in county seat towns, town and city improvement plans, public libraries, etc.

The success of any organization is due, to a great extent, to acquainting the public with its objects and purposes. How else can the public be informed than through the press?

No department of the Federation does a more important work than that of which Miss Libbie Luttrell Morrow, of Nashville, is chairman. She is officially known as press correspondent, and it is through her work that many club women of the state are kept in touch with what is going on in the club world, and along what lines the efforts of this organized body of club women are being directed. This department was created five years ago—in 1911, with Miss Morrow as its chairman. That she has rendered most excellent service the interest aroused in the work of the Federation with the press of the state attests. Miss Morrow is a trained newspaper woman of years of experience. She is deeply interested in woman's work along all lines, keeps in close touch with every organization that is doing something worth while, and is always willing to give publicity and endorsement to every movement which has the approval and the support of the Federation.

Ossoli Circle

OSSOLI CIRCLE is thirty-one years old, holding the distinction of being the oldest club in the south. Mrs. L. Crozier French called a meeting on Friday, November 20th, 1885, for the purpose of organizing a woman's club, the object of which should be "to stimulate intellectual and moral development, and to strengthen individual effort by organization." Those responding to the call were thirteen in number, who became the charter members of the club. The name, Ossoli Circle, suggested by Miss Mary Temple in honor of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, was adopted December 7, 1885. The circle was a charter member of the general federation, and issued the call for State Federation in May, 1896.

Until 1913, traveling libraries were an important activity; they were discontinued when conditions arose which made it no longer advisable or necessary to keep them in circulation.

In 1901 Ossoli Circle began her aid to the mountain school work which, since that time, has been her chief activity, outside her own city.

Improvement of the laws of Tennessee regarding the legal status of women was accomplished through the energetic and determined efforts of Mrs. L. Crozier French.

The idea of establishing a State Vocational School for Girls originated in Ossoli Circle, and the successful fruition of the idea is due, in a large measure, to the labors of Mrs. George W. Denney.

One of our members, Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, has recently been appointed a member of the city Board of Education.

For nine years a children's story telling class has been a successful and interesting feature of the club's work; organized by Mrs. Charles T. Cates, Jr.

The discipline of club life has been of inestimable benefit to the members individually; one evidence of which is that we are learning to engage in discussion impersonally and to hold difference of opinion without rancor.



Knoxville Lyceum and Art Museum

The Lyceum and Art Museum is the Woman's Building of Knoxville. It was opened in 1908, and is the second oldest of such buildings in Tennessee. It has a three-fold reason for being, namely, a home for the clubs, a small art gallery and a collection of historical relics. The large auditorium is in constant demand for club meetings, lectures, concerts, art exhibits, banquets, and both club and private dances. The Lyceum and Art Museum is a monument to the interest and perseverance of the women who organized and control its management.

The following ladies are members of the present Board of Directors: Mesdames Geo. F. Mellen, Chas. T. Cates, W. A. Lowry, W. S. Nash, Geo. W. Denney, H. Mizner, C. A. Perkins, Inge Murphy, J. W. Sneed, W. A. Moses, Louis Tillman, A. A. Ycager, C. F. Leonhardt, and Miss Kate White.

Mrs. Geo. F. Mellen

Mrs. Mary Briscoe Baldwin was born in Houston, Chickasaw county, Mississippi, and married Dr. Geo. F. Mellen in 1885. She is an honor graduate of Hunter College, New York City, and studied in Leipzig and Paris, and uses her power given by such finished education, for the general cultural welfare. She is active in club work and mountain work. She, it was, who proposed plan to have a home for Women's Clubs in Knoxville, organized the board, served as first president, and has held office ever since its origin, in 1896. She is active in United Daughters of the Confederacy work and secured the crection of Confederate monument on Fort Sanders. She was instrumental in rebuilding on the grounds of the exposition at Knoxville, the cabin in which Admiral Farragut was born. This little cabin was used as United Daughters of the Confederacy and club headquarters during the last exposition. During the two previous expositions it was used for the mountain work of which Mrs. Mellen was chairman. Mrs. Mellen is the power behind the throne of the Lyceum board. She has been for many years a member of Ossoli. The Lyceum building is the center of all club activity, art and social pleasures. The home address of Mrs. Mellen is Kingston Pike, Knoxville, Tennessee.



Chattanooga Woman's Club, Chattanooga, Tennessee

THE Chattanooga Woman's Club was organized in the summer of 1894, at the home of Mrs. Sharon, with seven members. At first the club met in private homes, but as it increased in membership it sought larger quarters, and the Unitarian Church became the meeting place, later the Chattanooga Public Library, and still later the auditorium of the county courthouse. The Club federated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1894, very soon after its organization, and with the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs in 1896. It became a chartered organization April 19th, 1909.

When this little band of aspiring women organized and banded together for the study of such subjects as would improve and build up the intellectual standard of the Club, they faintly hoped, yet dared not feel assured, of its success. Today there are two hundred and fifty members working together in harmony and loyalty for the promotion of every good object that can enhance the healthy growth of the Club in its various departments, which have seemed to be the legitimate outcome of the mother club's existence.

The Chattanooga Woman's Club is a factor in the great organizations which today stand as a power for good in domestic, economic, civic and philanthropic problems. Among a few of the many activities of this Club are briefly the following:

Under the leadership of one of its excellent presidents sprang the spirit of civic betterment, and the need was apparent for the earnest care of the unfortunate ones, classed among the suffering "White Plague" victims. Untiring determination resulted in the beautiful "Pine Breeze Sanitarium," where every care and medical attention is bestowed upon the unfortunate sufferers. Soon this fond child of the club out-grew its motherhood and with the first generous subscription to the building fund it passed into what is now the "Tuberculosis Sanitarium Association."

The Civic department inaugurated the first municipal inspection of public bakeries, again, the wide-spread "City Clean Up" was successfully carried through. From this first undertaking toward a cleaner city the "Spring Clean Up" has become an annual festival. Help to the Mountain Settlement work of the Tennessee Federation, and to the schools are not least among the services she has rendered.

Traveling libraries, literature distributed among the unfortunate inmates of our jails and prisons, contributions to public schools of pictures, help to the settlement schools in the city, aid to the Young Women's Christian Association by sending to them magazines and current literature.

This Club furnished a suite of rooms in the City Market-house where rural women can rest and refresh themselves.

The treasury of the Club is always open to the needs of the "Travelers' Aid" to protect the young girls lured from their country homes to seek employment in the city. The Free Kindergarten was an object of her care.

The Club owns two, one thousand dollar, scholarships in the University of Chattanooga, offering this advantage to two young people each year, chosen by the Club.

The Mother Club takes just pride in the work of her several departments, namely, parliamentary law, the drama, story tellers, civics and economics. These with music and literature, to be known as departments in our next club year's work, makes the Chattanooga Woman's Club a most complete departmental club.

The legislation committee have co-operated with the State Federation in being instrumental in the passage of two bills, passed by the legislature, changing the legal status of women.

Each director of these departments can feel she has done a work which will reflect credit upon the life of the Club in the years to come.

Among the pleasurable social features are to be mentioned the annual banquet where cheer, wit and wisdom reign supreme. President's Day, and a social feature suggestive of the country under discussion as year's study.

The term of office is one year, officers may serve two terms but no longer, to same office.

One of the early members of the Club bequeathed to us the sum of five hundred dollars, a piano and her library of books. The money became the nucleus of a fund for a Club Home, while the piano and books were placed in the Young Women's Christian Association building.

This chapter is a brief outline of what the Chattanooga Woman's Club stands for. In these and other ways it has been a living contribution to social service, a privilege in which we all rejoice.

MRS. H. B. CASE, Historian.

MARY A. GILES HOWARD, President.



The Old Men's Home

Memphis, Tenn.

THE Home for aged men was founded in November, 1901, by Judge Latham, Col. Josiah Patterson, W. G. Thomas, Judge Young, Frank Anderson, Herbert Moore, Frank Zimmerman, J. J. Williams and R. F. Sloan, Secretary-Treasurer. The Home was given into the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley.

Later an old ante-bellum home with spacious grounds was purchased. It was at that time encumbered with a heavy mortgage, which has since been liquidated, besides which improvements have been made. A heating plant has displaced the stoves and modern plumbing has been installed.

Admission to the Home is based upon no age limit, and the applicant has only to pay ten dollars a month. The average number of men in the Home is from fourteen to twenty. These are supposed to be old men of good moral character who have no relatives able to care for them, but, like every other body of people working for a worthy cause, the managers of the Home have been imposed upon at times.

It is planned by such good women as Mesdames L. T. Manker, St. John Waddell, Julia Kimbrough, N. W. Speers, J. T. Fisher and others with the charitably inclined persons to make the Home one of comfort and peace for aged men who have no relatives.

Mrs. J. T. Fisher is the president of the Board at the present time.

The Story Hour for Boys and Girls

The Cossitt Library and the Nineteenth Century Club, through co-operation, have accomplished a most efficient story hour for the boys and girls of Memphis.

"From all the city's haunts the children come
And crowd the quiet room, alert and still,
Their interest keyed, their very smiles and tears
Swayed ever at the story-teller's will.

She stands before them with her face upraised
Building anew the wonder dreams of old,
At her command there grow to life again
The faded legends which the centuries fold.

And they who listen to her golden voice
See mysteries and visions strange arise,
Aladdin's palace glitters in the sun,
Rome burns again before their eyes.

From history's page or legendary lore
The story-teller draws her varied theme,
And straight there springs to life once more
Some long dead fact, some poet's golden dream.

For Old and New and Past and Present lend
A silver thread, a glowing jeweled bead
To weave into the fabric of a tale
That laughs with joy, or teaches some high creed."

—Sara Beaumont Kennedy.

Goodwyn Institute

GOODWYN INSTITUTE was founded by Mr. William A. Goodwyn, a former resident of Memphis, who gave practically his entire fortune, amounting to about \$500,000.00, to endow it.

The greater portion of this endowment fund is invested in a modern office building, seven stories high, on the corner of Madison Avenue and Third Street, Memphis, Tennessee, called Goodwyn Institute Building.

The second and third stories of this building are devoted to an auditorium. The greater portion of the seventh floor is devoted to a library.

According to Mr. Goodwyn's will, two educational agencies are conducted by Goodwyn Institute, namely: Courses of free public lectures and a free reference library.

The funds for maintaining the lecture courses and the library are secured from the rental of offices and other rental spaces in Goodwyn Institute Building.

Goodwyn Institute was dedicated on September 30th, 1907, and since that time its work has been unusually successful.

The present officers of Goodwyn Institute are the State of Tennessee, Trustee; J. M. Goodbar, John R. Pepper and W. J. Crawford, Commissioners; C. C. Ogilvie, Director; and Miss Marilla W. Freeman, Librarian.

Porter Home and Leath Orphan Asylum

A brief history of the above institution.

IN February 12th, 1852, the Widows and Orphans Home was incorporated by the following persons, viz: Lyttleton Henderson, John P. Caruthers, M. David, Sidney Smith, Dr. Condit, J. W. A. Pettit, and A. O. Harris.

On the 21st day of February, 1855, Mrs. Sarah H. Leath made her first gift of nine acres of land to the Home. The following being named as trustees: J. E. Merriman, A. O. Harris, S. R. Brown, W. J. Smith, H. G. Dent, Lyttleton Henderson and S. W. Gibson. The Board of Trustees, active and energetic, lost no time, for on the 3rd of June, 1856, they moved the children then in their charge into the brick building adjoining this structure which they had planned and erected in the short space of sixteen months.

By the will of Mrs. Sarah H. Leath, recorded January 11th, 1858, she made a further gift to the Institution of twenty acres of land, a total of twenty-nine acres. In honor of Mrs. Leath and in appreciation of these magnificent gifts, the largest and most valuable by any one individual for a charitable purpose in Shelby County at that time, the Trustees, by an act of the Legislature on March 19th, 1858, had the name of the Institution changed to the Leath Orphan Asylum.

In the year 1875 the Odd Fellows started the building and completed same in 1876, which stands as a monument to the Odd Fellows of this city to this day.

On March 16th, 1900, the Leath Orphan Asylum and the Children's Home on Alabama Street were consolidated. The children from the Children's Home were moved to the Leath Orphan Asylum on the 1st of April, 1900.

On October 11th, 1904, the name of this Institution, by amended charter, was changed to the Porter Home and Leath Orphan Asylum. This change was made on account of the large bequest of Mrs. Rebecca Porter Bartlett.



Mrs. John Gaston

As Miss Theresa Meier, Mrs. John Gaston was one of the best known and popular girls in her set, it being almost an axiom that never was she known to speak ill of any one, nor to offend even the humblest acquaintance knowingly. Of a sunshiny nature, she believed in spreading the doctrine of optimism, even when a pupil, and later as an honor graduate of the Higbee School, as well as through her later life, although she has not been without sorrow, this has ever been her creed. After her marriage to Mr. Gaston, they traveled extensively, both at home and abroad, making new friends, yet ever retaining the old. Mrs. Gaston has always taken a very active interest in all well organized clubs, especially those for the uplift of women. She has been indeed a fairy godmother to many and that too, in a way that even her dearest friends little realize for display of any kind is extremely distasteful to her. As a member of the Nineteenth Century Club, she became greatly interested in the Mountain Schools, and in the girls of the cove country, and is now bending every energy to aid them. Honorary president of the Old Men's Home, her interests here are very close to her heart, while her club interests are centered in the Sarah Law Chapter, U. D. C., having held the position of treasurer for over two years, and the same office for the Home for Incurables. Her religious affiliation has ever been with the Episcopal Church, holding membership in Calvary. Standing for all that uplifts womanhood and as philanthropist, friend, or friendly visitor to some unfortunate, she is the same generous, kindly woman, whose life is indeed a blessing to any community.

Bolling-Musser School of Music

Memphis, Tenn.

IN 1890 Misses Mary Lou Bolling and Nettie L. Musser, then just returned from several years' study in Berlin, Germany, opened the first music studio in Memphis. Success attended their efforts from the beginning, and the work of their pupils in the piano department attracted wide attention for its decided thoroughness and superiority. In 1894 quarters were secured in the Randolph Building, and the departments of voice training, singing, violin-playing and theory were added and placed under the charge of Mrs. S. T. Carnes and Mr. Robt. Just, respectively, which added a vast amount of enthusiasm and stability to the work in general. In 1896 Mr. Fordyce Hunter was selected to fill the vacancy in the Faculty caused by Miss Musser's retirement. In 1898 and 1899 Miss Jennie DeShazo and Miss Elizabeth Mosby took their places in the Faculty, having made a remarkable record as the first and most brilliant students of the founders of the school. They have and are still occupying the same enviable places as upholders of the best in art. Later Prof. Jacob Bloom was brought on by the school from the Cincinnati Conservatory to take charge of the violin work, and for two years conducted a highly successful department. In 1903 a new studio home was opened in the Woman's Building, where it still occupies spacious and elegantly furnished quarters. In 1908 Miss Florence Goyer Taylor returned from the Northwestern University School of Music, became a member of the Faculty. In 1910 Miss Etta Hanson was added to the already strong culture. In 1914 Miss Susie DeShazo was welcomed as the concert pianist of the Faculty. The well-deserved and continued success of the institution is sufficient indication of the confidence the Memphis public places in the ability and seriousness of purpose of the Faculty.



Ward-Belmont School

Nashville.

IN work and in play the girls of Ward-Belmont are stimulated to their finest interest, enjoyment and achievement in all that leads to their physical, social, intellectual and moral development. Inspired by delightful surroundings and associations and encouraged by the kindly influence and close, personal instruction of master-minds, our young women enter with hearty enthusiasm into every activity of college life.

In the class room or in the saddle, in the swimming pool or in the laboratory, at tennis and basket ball, or in the studio and domestic science, the noblest ideals of efficient, wholesome, practical and cultured womanhood are the common goal of Ward-Belmont students.

The fifty or more instructors comprising the faculty, are selected for their culture, ability, experience and moral fitness from the leading American and Euro-

pean Universities, Conservatories and Studios. The beautiful campus and buildings, representing an investment of more than half a million dollars, afford every comfort, convenience and facility for the protection and training of body and mind.

In Nashville, "The Athens of the South," the center of Southern education and culture, favored by the peerless winter climate of the beautiful bluegrass region of Tennessee, young women from the best homes of the South, East and West meet in delightful and profitable association to enjoy the distinctive advantages of a thoroughly appointed institution of national prestige and patronage.

Buford College for Young Women

Nashville, Tennessee.

"A Limited, Select, Home College for the Higher Culture of Girls and Young Women."

MRS. E. G. BUFORD, founder, and President of this famous institution, in Clarksville, Tennessee, in the handsome building erected for her by the appreciative citizens of that progressive city, just twenty-five years since.

After ten years of remarkable success, Mrs. Buford determined to move to Nashville, to establish a Standard A. B. College for Women, where another attractive Home was given her College, which, for fifteen years, has ranked the peer of any College for Women in the land—enjoying a national and international patronage, from five Nations and thirty-two States.

In recognition of Mrs. Buford, personally and professionally, a number of representative business men of Nashville, have recently purchased a magnificent site of twelve acres in West Nashville, in touch with Vanderbilt and "George Peabody College," and arranged most beautiful up-to-date accommodations, luxuriously furnished.

In the comprehensive College Curriculum of Twelve Distinct Schools, has been embodied an Elementary School, consisting of Kindergarten, Primary, and Preparatory Departments, while the already noted Schools of Music, Art, and Expression, have been united in one great "Conservatory."

Retaining her excellent corps of cultured, Christian Educators, Mrs. Buford has enlarged and strengthened her fine Faculty and offers every opportunity for comfort and culture, guaranteeing personal care and character-building in the making of a woman for womanly ends, bespeaking the continued support of her representative Patrons, Alumnae, and Students from Ocean to Ocean, from Lake to Gulf.



Gartly-Ramsay Hospital

THE Gartly-Ramsay Hospital, out in the north-eastern section of the city, and one of the finest private institutions in the South, is situated at the corner of Jackson Avenue and McDavitt Place.

In 1910, George Gartly, physician, and Robt. G. Ramsay, business manager, secured the old McDavitt homestead, which they converted into a home-like private hospital, equipped with every known comfort and convenience for the patients, and every modern discovery for the high-class physicians and surgeons who, from the beginning, have endorsed and patronized this institution.

The approach to the Gartly-Ramsay Hospital is like that to the average fine old Southern home. The spacious front lawn, big trees and beautiful flowers and shrubs, suggest hospitality rather than hospitals. On entering one finds again the home reception hall, instead of the usual long corridor found in most institutions of this kind.

The private office of Dr. Gartly, the house physician, is finished in ivory, and the operation room, also in white, is up to the minute in its surgical apparatus.

Twenty-four nurses in training are under the supervision of Miss H. Crawe, a native Canadian.

In the Battle Creek treatment room, complete in every detail, patients may receive the identical treatment to be had in Battle Creek, Michigan, with the advantage that they need not be put to the expense and inconvenience of leaving home for a long stay, to be made well, mentally and physically.

During the six years since the Gartly-Ramsay Hospital was established, thousands of patients have been cared for yearly, besides those who come to the Hospital daily for the baths and massage treatment.

Demands upon the Hospital for more accommodations will, in the near future, be met.

Memphis Methodist Hospital

THE institution which holds the greatest possibility of serving human need is the Christian Hospital. It relieves physical suffering and disability, often saving the very life, and also ministers most helpfully to the spiritual nature. It most aptly and beautifully exemplifies the ministry of Christ.

The Memphis, North Arkansas and two Mississippi conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have launched a movement for building a great Methodist Hospital in Memphis, Tenn., with a capacity of five hundred beds. It will be unexcelled in equipment and facilities, and will be administered with broadest catholicity of spirit, sufferers of every faith, or no faith, being equally welcomed and faithfully attended.

The Methodist Hospital is not being built to make money, but to serve human need and forward the Kingdom of Christ. While it will operate an unsurpassed Pay Department, a liberal proportion of its beds will be devoted to Charity. Those needing its service will be welcome, with or without money.

The managing board has secured a beautiful and commodious site in one of the best and most convenient residence sections of Memphis, thus assuring ample grounds and pleasant surroundings.

The plant will be built in units, each to provide for one hundred or more beds. Construction of the first unit will begin in a few weeks.

The invitation to co-operate in establishing this humanitarian and Christian benevolence is hereby extended to all who sympathize with those who suffer. The best people of the land, irrespective of church affiliation, are contributing to it. You are invited to join this royal company.

Its dividends will not be in gross coin, but in the gratitude of restored lives and redeemed immortal souls, and the sweet consciousness of partnership in the heavenly Father's purpose and work.

The best charity is that which helps the unfortunate into condition to help himself, and to become the helper of others.

Do you want a Memorial of yourself, or some one you love? Why build a useless and soon-forgotten one in the dismal, deserted cemetery? In this Methodist Hospital the name will be observed and appreciated for the service rendered, and it will be kept alive through the centuries.



Mrs. E. S. Conser

Marta Scott was born in Indiana, and after high school and normal school training, became a teacher in the public schools of that state. She came to Memphis the bride of E. S. Conser, and has been one of the busiest women of that city ever since. She has contributed to all the newspapers and other worthwhile publications of Memphis, both prose and verse. She is a successful real estate dealer, clearing, on one occasion fifteen hundred dollars in one day. She has held membership in the Beethoven, Memphis Press and Authors, Memphis Suffrage, Nineteenth Century, Parent-Teacher, and Shelby County Federated Clubs, in all but one of which she has held office. She has recently started a movement for the planting of valuable trees in the parks, school yards and other public grounds, and as a result hundreds of finest pecan trees will soon be bearing all over Memphis. Mrs. Conser has attained an enviable reputation as a public speaker and her readings of her own poems please the most critical audience.

In Memoriam

The Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs reverently pays tribute to friends who have gone before. We miss them in our work, in our meetings, in our homes. Miss too, their kindly, cheery words of encouragement that helped so much to turn the tide in optimistic channels, when days were dark and Hope seemed far away. They have solved the mystery of the Valley of Silence, and the land that is just beyond. We have woven a chaplet of Memory's glorious Immortelles, and place it today in our Hall of Fame — a loving tribute from the Yesterdays offered the Tomorrows, in all the years to come.



Mrs. S. C. Toof

Mrs. Mary Bates Toof, one of the beautiful characters among the distinguished women of this State, slipped quietly from Earth October 7, 1908. She came here from Fort Madison, Iowa, as a young bride in 1856. A member of the Southern Mothers during the war, she was, after its close, until her death, a leading spirit in many laudable movements of Memphis organizations to preserve the memory of some benefactor to the human race. Mainly through her efforts, the monument to Dorothea Spottswood Winston, the eldest daughter of Patrick Henry, was placed in Elmwood Cemetery by the Commodore Perry Chapter, D. A. R. For many years she served as regent of this chapter, and was Honorary Regent for life when she died. The bronze bust of Capt. J. Harvey Mathes, in Confederate Park is another evidence of her patriotic spirit. An active member of the L. C. M. A. of Pocahontas Circle, also of the J. Harvey Mathes Chapter, U. D. C., and officially connected with many other organizations, she made herself widely loved and admired. Memorial services, the most beautiful ever held in Memphis, took place November 4, 1908. Representatives of every organization of which she was a member paid some tribute of love, bearing witness to the fragrance of her influence, the perfume of her sympathy, the inspiration of her noble deeds and her thoughtfulness and consideration for others.

In remembrance of Mrs. Toof's love for Indian traditions, the Indian legend was carried out at the close of the Memorial services. A barque canoe filled with white blossoms and caught to its moorings by a silver cord was set adrift down the great shining waters by the Pocahontas Circle, bearing an offering of peace to the Great Spirit. Later, o'er that lonely camping ground, the harvest moon looked down in pity on the desolate, darkened wigwam, and forest, hill and stream sent up their requiem to the autumn winds that whispered "She has gone."



Jenny M. Higbee

Jenny M. Higbee was born in Moorestown, New Jersey, June 9th, 1839, of gentle ancestry on both sides. She was educated at the best seminaries of the time, one of them being that of Mary Lippincott, which had a nation-wide reputation. Always precocious, she began her career as a teacher at the age of sixteen, while continuing her own education under several distinguished college professors. At the close of the war between the states, she came to Memphis to visit her brother, Dr. H. H. Higbee. The temperament of the southerners appealed to her, and she never returned to the New Jersey home, except as a visitor. Beginning as a teacher in the newly established public schools of Memphis, she held the position as principal of the High school for ten years. Later, she became principal of the Presbyterian grammar and high school upon its organization in 1874, but resigned in 1879, to incorporate the Higbee School. For nearly forty years, this school stood for the best and highest in the development of young womanhood, not merely as a local factor, but drawing into its boarding department, brilliant representatives from nearly every state in the Union. After Miss Higbee's death in 1903, this reputation was maintained by her able assistants until 1915, when the school was discontinued.

Pre-eminently, Miss Higbee was a womanly woman, peculiarly fitted for the training of prospective wives and mothers, but her strong personality was both energetic and progressive, and many of her old girls who have traveled far afield in literature, art, science and the commercial world, gratefully acknowledge her influence. No man could be sterner upon occasion, than she, and no woman more tender. A consideration of animals shared with her passionate love of justice, and an old platform text of hers comes ringing down the years: "He prayeth best who loveth best, all things, both great and small." Those who loved her, can hear it yet as she gave it. Had Jenny M. Higbee not become a teacher, the world of literature would have been richer; but having chosen, her life was too full to give more than a passing thought to the creative field. The few verses of hers, which are scattered here and there, treasured in old scrap-books, indicate fine poetic feeling and rare rhythmic appreciation.

Having taken a stand for the higher education of woman, when the idea was too new to have obtained scarcely more than a foothold, it became the consuming theme of Miss Higbee's life, and the debt which this vicinity owes to the efforts of this modest, unassuming woman, who never once in all those years, wavered in the courage of her convictions, can not be overestimated. In her last address to her Alumnae, only a few weeks before her death, she said: "Perhaps, as I am sometimes reminded, "It is time to be old, to take in sail," but in the influence of a perennial fountain of youth, the pure and beautiful life of childhood and young girlhood, I ever renew my strength and can find voice of a heart-song."



Clara Conway

Born in New Orleans, 1844. Moved to Memphis, 1846. Died in Memphis, 1904.

Miss Clara Conway was one of the best known educators in the South, and through the influence of her work and vivid personality is still a factor in the lives of hundreds of women who came in touch with her. For many years she was a prominent figure in the women's clubs and literary circles of Memphis, where she conducted the noted Clara Conway Institute, a college preparatory school for girls.

Her school held a unique place in the South from the time of its foundation during the dark days of the terrible yellow fever epidemic year of '78, through its happy '80's, until the panic year of 1893, when its handsome home on Poplar Avenue was practically closed. In equipment and methods, the school was years ahead of its time. It had a fine reference library, a splendidly equipped gymnasium, a laboratory with the necessary apparatus for experimental work in physics and chemistry, and a very complete studio. It was planned and directed by a mind that seemed to see in advance the demands that very modern educators would make for the proper preparation of girls for higher education. It was the first school in this section to secure the privilege of entering its pupils in the great Eastern Colleges on certificate.

"Hitch your wagon to a star," she quoted over and over again to her girls, urging on them the necessity of preparing to take part in the work of the world. And today many of the leaders in the movements for the intellectual, social and moral betterment of the community are the women who caught the fire of their inspiration from the flame of her ardent spirit.

Because she was intolerant of mediocrity, and had no sympathy for the hard material standards of the world, she was called "a visionary" and "an idealist." But her visions and ideals gave her teaching a value beyond measure, won for her the the friendship of famous artists, authors, scientists and musicians, and made her, not a Memphian only, but a citizen of the world.



Mary Lilly Gardner

The gifted and beautiful daughter of the late John and Mrs. Mary Lilly, who, in the very flush of womanhood, gave up her life on earth January 3rd, 1915, far away from her loved Southland and her Tennessee home, where her devoted mother now mourns her loss. An artist of very superior merit, she never blended on canvas more perfectly beautiful colorings than those in the tone poem of her own young life. Duty was her watchword, and the Golden Rule her precept. She brought sunshine where the shadows dwelt, and kindly words, and kindlier deeds, to hearts bowed down. Honors came to her all unsought. She loved Art for Art's sake, and under the spell of her brush the canvas became living reality. Studying under Edgar M. Ward, N. A., of New York, in his private class, she soon rose to heights seldom ever attained even by his pupils. In the hearts of her friends are treasured remembrances of her, and smiling down upon them from the walls of home, her pictures seem to whisper the consoling thought, "She is not dead! She is just away." In 1904 she became the bride of the late Dr. R. B. Gardner. And so it is best to think of one so loved in life, so beautiful even in Death! The betterment of girls less fortunate than herself—the helping hand extended in moments of need, the cheery word when life for some seemed gray indeed, and hope forever gone—these but tell in part her life work. They are the minors in the music that give heart cadence to the song. She has traveled away to the Far Land; earth will never know her more, but hearts there are today—hearts and lives, too, all the better because she lived, because of her work, and best of all—because of her splendid womanhood. A loss to Memphis in every sense of the word, her memory yet lives in her works of Art, both in public buildings and private homes.



Edith Bennett Wright

One of the most beautiful characters this city has ever known was that of Edith Bennett Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Everett T. Bennett, who died January 21, 1907. Born in Nashville, Tennessee, educated in Tennessee, Massachusetts and Virginia Institutes, her girlhood was beautiful, and her young matronhood equally as charming. In April, 1903, when little more than a school girl in years, she became the bride of William Norman Wright, and at her death left two little ones to mourn the loss of a beautiful, devoted young mother—Norman Bennett Wright, born April 11, 1904, and Edith May Wright, born January 6th, 1907, whose coming caused the death of her ideal young mother. Mrs. Wright had traveled extensively and was a brilliant scholar, a splendid musician, and a writer who would have carried her name high on the Seroll Mark of Fame had she lived for even a little while longer. She was a devoted wife and mother, a loving loyal daughter and sister, and the light and life of her home. Loved and admired for her noble character—her ever cheerful word and kindly smile given the most humble as well as the most exalted—she is loved and honored in the memory of her legion of friends, but best and most of all in her girlhood home. A consistent member of Calvary Episcopal Church, she lived her creed and in the living won from the Master the words, "Well Done."

Mrs. W. H. Horton



Mrs. W. H. Horton was a daughter of Judge Phineas T. and Minerva Rivers Scruggs. Was born October 25th, 1839. She was educated at Franklin College, Holly Springs, Miss. Graduating in 1854 with the honors of her class. In 1858 the family moved to Memphis, where she married William H. Horton, a successful cotton merchant, in 1860. Soon the Civil War with its sorrows and trials engulfed them leaving her husband's fortune shattered and his health wrecked from wounds received in the defense of his principles. Then the young wife, with fine courage and a splendid vision of service both to her family and to her community, entered upon her successful career as teacher in the public schools. The brilliant promise of her girlhood was amply fulfilled in the solid accomplishments of her maturity. She was the first woman in Tennessee to hold the position of superintendent of education. This in itself is a notable tribute to the womanly qualities, virile mentality and administrative ability, which conspired to make her a dominant figure in educational affairs. During the two terms which she served as superintendent of education in Shelby County, her dauntless enthusiasm infused new life into officials, patrons and teachers, and overcame many of the difficulties which confronted her, the pioneer in a new educational era. To Mrs. Horton, Shelby County owes grateful acknowledgment of her sound judgment and far-reaching vision in

laying the foundation upon which the present model system rests. She retired from public office in 1887, after which she conducted a private school. Later she lived in Somerville, Tennessee, where her useful career ended in April, 1913. The keynote of Mrs. Horton's life was absolute integrity of thought and action, combined with this honesty was a warm intelligent sympathy which invites the confidence of her associates, both young and old; unflinching good humor, buoyancy of spirit which enabled her to triumph over circumstances which otherwise must have crushed her. She

“Never doubted clouds would break;
Never dreamed though right were thwarted, wrong
would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.”

Written by her life-long friend, Mrs. Rosa A. Martin.

Lydia Landon Moffat

LYDIA LANDON MOFFAT, born in Ontario, Canada, July 4th, 1829, died at Monteagle, Tennessee, September 18th, 1901. Wife of John Moffat, who served his State as Commissioner of Emigration in the '70's and the Temperance cause all his life.

Lydia Moffat was one of the first to recognize the need for missionary work in the Tennessee mountains. For years before the clubs took up this work, gave of her time, love and substance to her neighbors. Until death called her, she gathered around her each Sunday the children between the ages of three and seventy, and taught and inspired them.

She was organizer and leader of a missionary society that from its slender resources provided clothing and books to enable children to avail themselves of the slender school resources of the mountain districts. She was ever ready to share with those less fortunate the benefit of her wider opportunities.

Mrs. H. C. Myers

Oliver Wendell Holmes said that a child's education should begin a hundred years before it is born—Minnie Walter Myers' forefathers for generations had been brilliant lawyers, men of large interests and philanthropies. She was born at Holly Springs, Mississippi, in 1852, into a home of culture and generous hospitalities. After a childhood spent in such an atmosphere and a girlhood to which every educational advantage was given, she was married in 1873 to Henry C. Myers, who became Secretary of State of Mississippi. At the expiration of eight years, he retired from political life, and they moved to Memphis. Club life was only dreamt of at this time, but soon afterwards this dream became realized in the establishment of the Nineteenth Century Club. She was one of the first members elected and gave the second paper. Realizing what breadth of vision and character women would obtain by just such association, she became an ardent advocate for Women's Clubs. In 1901 she organized the Housekeepers' Club. Through this club the first teacher of Domestic Science was brought to Memphis and Domestic Science was introduced into the public school curriculum; public play schools were established, attention was given to the planting of trees and prizes awarded for the most attractive gardens. In fact, everything that tended towards the benefiting of homes and the perfecting of domestic conditions was encouraged. This club was used as a model by many clubs throughout the country. Besides her civic work she edited for several years "A Club Woman's Page" in the News Scimitar. Her description of Cuban life published in a series of letters to the Times Democrat was graphic and delightful. Her chief literary effort, however, was a book, "Romance and Realism of the Gulf Coast," a collection of charming legends of the South.



Mrs. E. T. Tobey

Mrs. Edward Taft Tobey was a native Memphian, and the world in which she moved is poorer today because of her untimely death.

Born of a noble father, she inherited from him in a rare degree nobility of character. Generous to a fault she gave freely without considering her own needs. Strong in purpose, an indefatigable worker and so exalted in her ambition that however brilliant an achievement, her reach always exceeded her grasp.

With these qualities she combined gentleness and the sweet impetuosity of a little child. She was always an idealist, and to her life never became commonplace.

As a teacher of music, she ranked at the top and was most successful in her chosen profession.

Mrs. Tobey was a pupil of Wm. H. Sherwood, under whom she held the position of first assistant in the School of Music at Chautauqua, New York, for twenty-five years.

Mrs. Tobey died May 7th, 1914.

Her lifetime friend,

MRS. BENJAMIN F. TURNER.





Katherine Larkin Lightburne

With Eugene Field we can say, "Some where, some time, some place," we have been told that what now seems hardest, we'll know has been best, and the sting will be gone from the pain. It is at least a beautiful thought, and it helps in that way if it does no more. But well we know that there are some griefs that all the long years through do not lose their sting—and one of these comes to us when the Grim Reaper takes our mother away. Nothing on earth makes up for that loss—nor makes the days less long, nor the nights less lonely. Life, the loved old every-day life that we knew with her, is never the same again, for old ties once broken know no ending. In all the years to come we can never go back to childhood hours when she could ease every pain—never go back, for old homes, like old roses, when shattered, are gone forever. The only thing left us is to preserve her loving memory, as we do the petals of precious roses—and it is in this loving sense that we pay tribute to one of the most gracious women in all the Garden of Life—to Katherine Larkin Lightburne.

Reared in a home of wealth and refinement, and an honor graduate of St. Agnes, by birth, education, and wonderful talent, she was eminently fitted to take her position as a young matron in the front ranks of the social world of the Bluff City. As wife and mother, she was devoted to her family and her home, and active in church and social work, at the same time never neglecting her duties as a member of the Nineteenth Century Club, being specially interested in its literary department.

Her sudden death was a shock, not only to her friends, but to the community, and a lasting shadow over the lives of her children.

Altruistic almost to a fault, she was ever ready for the kindly word and deed, for aid to the unfortunate, with whom, in her broad charity, she came in contact.

Mary Louise Baxter Krauss

(Wife of Dr. Wm. Krauss.)

Excerpt from an Obituary written by Mrs. Ida Clyde Clarke.

Mrs. Krauss was the last one of her immediate family, every member of which contributed in a striking way to the social and public life of the city and state. She was the only daughter of Judge and Mrs. Nathaniel Baxter, and her three brothers, Judge Edward Baxter, Nathaniel Baxter and Jere Baxter, were also eminent Tennesseans, whose names will always be linked with the history of the state. Her mother was Miss Mary Louise Jones, of Marshall County, and on this side also she was connected with the state's most prominent families.

She inherited to a marked degree the brilliant intellect, strong personality and charm of manner that distinguished the other members of her family, and she was a delightful and a much-sought-after member of any company in which she was thrown. As a young lady she became deeply interested in the work of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, of which her mother was one of the founders, and her interest in this organization and all that pertained to the conservation of the state's historic holdings, always commended her cordial interest and her active support. Having been reared in an atmosphere of culture and patriotism, it was no wonder that her interest centered in all historic and patriotic organizations. She was a member of the Colonial Dames, and during the past year she had been appointed by Governor Hooper a Tennessee member of the Panama Exposition Commission.

She was an accomplished linguist, and she had marked literary ability. Her contributions to the press, to Harper's Weekly, and other leading periodicals were read with eager interest, for she seemed to have shared with her distinguished brothers in inheriting a fine command of language and a facility and charm of expression that gave to whatever she wrote real literary value.

She was a clear thinker, a sound reasoner and was absolutely fearless in her convictions. She thought things out for herself, adopting no ready-made opinions, and having made up her mind that a thing was right, she was ever ready and willing to stand by that conviction, no matter whether her friends agreed with her or not, though difference in opinion never altered in the slightest degree her friendship.

A very peculiar sadness attaches to the death of this lovely woman because of her happy home life and her deep interest in and devotion to her new and beautiful home, with which her husband had presented her only a year ago. Her whole interest was centered in this home, and her greatest joy was in having her friends come and share its comforts and beauties with her and Dr. Wm. Krauss, to whom she was married December 24th, 1912.



Mrs. Jos. A. Nevils

Kate Elizabeth Garvey was born in Memphis, Tennessee, and when quite young, went with her parents to New Orleans, La. At the age of fourteen she was a teacher from sheer love of the work. While yet a very young girl, she met and married Mr. Joseph A. Nevils and returned to Memphis, where she took up her life work. It was then that she established the first free school in the Bluff City, in the northern section of Memphis, known as Chelsea, and by a strange coincidence, the closing days of her busy life were spent as Assistant Principal in Pope School of Chelsea. Aside from her interest in educational lines, she was an active member of the Nineteenth Century Club, a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and by right of heritage, as well as because of her love for the Old Guard in Gray, she was a loyal member of Sarah Law Chapter, U. D. C. She is survived by her husband and daughter, Miss Julia K. Nevils, who is a well known teacher in the Memphis City Schools. Mrs. Nevils has a place of honor in the history of Memphis and also in the hearts of those who know and loved her in life. Her beautiful character will ever grow in the example for good handed down by those who felt and followed her influence.

If any little song of hers
Could make one heart the lighter,
If any cheery word of hers
Could make one life the brighter,
She sweetly spoke that little word
And sent its echoes ringing
Into some lonely little life
She took her bit of singing.

Gaston Park



Mr. John Gaston.

WOMAN'S Work In Tennessee" would most certainly be incomplete in historical data, if no mention were to be made of this wonderful little park—the only tract of ground but one in the entire country that has been given by an individual for the use of the public—and the only one in existence that is adjacent to—in fact one might say almost a part of, the handsome grounds of the old homestead—the place where the late John Gaston, the donor, lived and died. The place, too, from whose gates no unfortunate was ever turned away empty handed. This little park has, according to medical statistics, regarding the mortality of little children in that neighborhood, done more to save lives than any other one thing in this part of the country. Not far from the palatial home, the railroads crept in—far enough away so as not to in any way enroach upon the beauty and the quietude of the place, and yet near enough to cause the little homes to spring up—homes in which little children were many and dollars were few. In the terrific heat of summer, as well as in the additional heat from the great engine fires, many a little urehin lay sick and suffering. Great-hearted John Gaston, all unknown, had watched this condition, and had seen more than one little white pine coffin taken away—and knew that in that little home a mother's heart was broken. There is in Memphis at this writing, a leading physieian who knows that John Gaston came to

him in the twilight of one summer's day, and asked him if these little folk had a park—a beautiful park where they could be brought in the early morn, and kept till the cool of the night, and all night, if necessary, would it help to lessen the siekness, the trouble and the death to be found in the little homes to the south of his grounds. Being assured that it would, Mr. Gaston went home, made out the necessary papers, and Gaston Park became a reality. Day in and day out the mothers bless him, his name is on their lips more often than even the name of their little ones, and when, a few years later, death elaimed him, there was indeed sorrow and mourning in these homes, for they knew that their friend had gone. But even in the after years—the years when he was not—provision had been made for them, and the Park is still theirs to take care of, to love and to enjoy. The city has been espeecially interested in it, and everything that could be done has been done from the standpoint of a playground as well as a park.

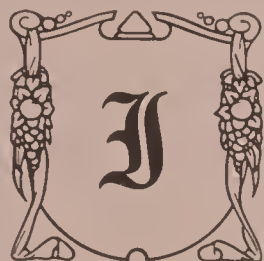
Gaston Park is most certainly a setting for Women's Work, for mothers bring their children there to play, and their own sewing, and hooks, and the old folks bring their knitting, and their patch work, and under the shade, and by the side of the pretty floral banks beside the go-earts and pallets of their grandchildren, live again in the days of their own youth.

When Mr. Gaston came to Memphis, he took into his heart a great love for his adopted city, and never was man more beloved. Successful in every measure he undertook, he was always generous, genial, kindly John Gaston, with a smile, a welcome, and an extended hand for all who came his way. A friend to the orphans, he was also ever a friend to those who seemed to be the objects of an unkindly fate. His life was so splendidly lived that no matter how great was his success, there was none hut wished him well. Such a monument can never be told in marble or stone, but lives forever in the hearts of the people whose home was his as well. Mr. Gaston died in Mareh, 1912, but his name will be perpetuated as long as time lasts.



GASTON PARK.

Agricultural and Industrial Section



It has been our purpose to publish only conservative write-ups and illustrations of Agricultural and Industrial Institutions which are of special civic and State pride to the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs. To that end we have worked, and with pardonable pride herewith present an Industrial and Agricultural Section, which bespeaks the Friends of the Federation and in return will receive the endorsement of this splendid body of women.

Tennessee is especially prosperous regarding its commercial world. It is a well-known fact that this State felt far less keenly the temporary stringency of the times than any other State within the confines of the Cotton Belt.

It is a matter of statistics that we have a larger number of women at the helm of every department in Tennessee than any other State in the Union. In every walk of life woman's power is felt, and her influence sought in every campaign: political, industrial, commercial or otherwise. The 6,000 women of the Federation naturally endorse and will speak for the firms, who by co-operation and representation, in the Federation edition have aided them to make possible a history of the work of Tennessee Women.

Over one hundred clubs compose the Federation, reaching from county to county, covering all of the ninety-six confines of the State, conserving the beauty, grace and culture of the homes—expanding in growth, faithful to duties, broadening in spirit, and elevating in purpose—this in a nutshell is the status and horoscope of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs.

To make their work a record of history, as a matter of duty to the State and to future generations, the Federation asked the co-operation of its commercial friends, and loyally thank the firms herein represented.

As a purchasing power, Woman's influence is an acknowledged factor in the world of commerce, and it will unfalteringly be used in the support of those firms who have indorsed their edition by representation in the same.



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The Peabody Soda Room

THAT popular meeting place of the most prominent women, not only of Memphis, but of the entire State of Tennessee, the Peabody Soda Room, was thrown open to the public on October 1st, 1915, with Mrs. Hettie Husten Gay, formerly of Chicago, as official hostess and general business manager. Mrs. Gay brought to the new enterprise the strength of the clear minded business woman, coupled with the culture of the college bred woman, being an honor graduate of Madame Nold's College, of Louisville, Kentucky.

The Peabody Hotel was remodeled in 1908, since which time, it has been a noted hostelry of this State, extending its hospitality to many famous visitors—the "Bar" receiving its full share of patrons. But now, since the ignominious defeat of King Alcohol, a new order prevails, and what was once the Hotel Bar, has been transformed into the Soda Room, where the men may go with their wives and daughters to take luncheon amidst the most refined and æsthetic surroundings. The expensive red tiled floor, the Circassian walnut woodwork, the white glass tables, combined with the softening touch of ferns and potted plants placed artistically about two fountains complete a charming setting for the many groups of women who are entertained daily in the "Soda Room."

The guests of the Soda Room are served by white-clad waitresses, under the supervision of Mrs. Gay, who ever takes a personal interest in the conduct and welfare of her employees. And there is no greater evidence of that growing sisterhood of women than that shown daily in the Soda Room by the appreciation of the women of wealth for the women who serve them.

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The Flower Shop

The Flower Shop was established November 17th, 1910, and is owned and managed by two sisters, Mrs. M. E. Irby and Miss Kate L. Harris, both truly Southern women. Since the Flower Shop opened its doors, they have enjoyed a most successful business, and made for themselves a host of friends and customers. The success of the Flower Shop has been attained by the untiring efforts of the two owners, who have endeavored to give the best to their customers—a universal courtesy has been extended to all. The policy of the Flower Shop has been to carry only the freshest of flowers and upon that one point a substantial business has been founded.

The Flower Shop has eight employees, and five of that number are women. Each department—decorating, designing and making of bouquets is under the management of a woman. The giving of estimates, and the decorating itself is done by Mrs. M. E. Irby, who takes a special course each year in New York and Chicago in the art of decorating.

Woman and Her Kitchen

By Bettie Lyle Wilson.

An article which will interest women who are awake to the advantages offered by modern science in the proper equipment of their kitchen.

Clipped from the Southern Woman's Magazine and presented with the compliments of the Nashville Railway and Light Co., Chattanooga Railway and Light Co., Tennessee Power Co.

SOMETIMES think, in these wonderful new times of ours, that a woman is just the least bit shiftless and indifferent who fails to take her full share of the advantages offered by modern science and invention for the lightening of her labor. It has gone out of fashion to be busy and tired all the time. We can now share some of the pleasures that our young people take, realizing at last that the sweetness and light-heartedness of life are as truly ours as are its duties.

The gas stove and the coal oil stove, with all their helpful company of easily handled cooking vessels and convenient kitchen contrivances, have simplified the matter of meal-getting in a most comfortable way. And now, within the last few years, electricity, with its unfailing cleanliness and its exactness of results, is becoming the final and the ideal bearer of our household burdens. A fascinating array of electric cooking contrivances has already been perfected and are in use in thousands of kitchens all over the country.

Among the simpler of these appliances is the electric toaster which is brought to the table and serves its hot toast with but a moment's warming, and the more elaborate grill, on which you may prepare an entire breakfast or lunch without once rising from your seat.

The electric waffle iron cooks the waffles to a tempting evenness and does it on both sides at once so that the bother of turning them over and waiting for the other side to brown is entirely done away with.

There is an electric oven, also, that follows the plan of the fireless cooker. You put on the current until the heat registers just the exact degree necessary for the thing you are going to bake, then cut it off and leave it until the baking is done. An ordinary ham or roast, put in this oven in the early evening, will be baked overnight in the juiciest and most savory way, by this method of stored heat.

It was with a coffee percolator that I made my first experiments with electric cooking. I was a little bit old-fashioned and overly-conservative in the beginning and insisted that I had no use for such contrivances, that things were already convenient enough. But after I had tried the new percolator a few times, I found myself taking it about the house with me in a most comfortable and friendly way. Coffee for breakfast could be made right on the table and served there without a step out of the way. Then there was the light luncheon served now and then in the living room and sometimes the afternoon cup of coffee made just where I sat, with the very least trouble imaginable.

Recently, after having gradually become better and better acquainted with the convenience and the charming cleanliness of electric cooking, I tried baking one of my favorite cakes on an electric ovenette and found it entirely successful.

There are many other electric inventions for the housekeeper that I have also tried and have found commendable, not only because they are convenient, labor-saving and always ready for use, but because they are reasonable in price. There is a little cooking set, for instance, that is invaluable for the sick room or the nursery or for the kitchen of the light housekeeper. This consists originally of an iron, which, in its primary purpose, is just that and nothing more. But with it there is a little stand upon which the iron may be inverted, and two little covered cooking vessels—and there you have a cooking stove in miniature and always ready for use, and one which, once owned, is no more willingly given up than the smoothing iron that was the foundation of it.

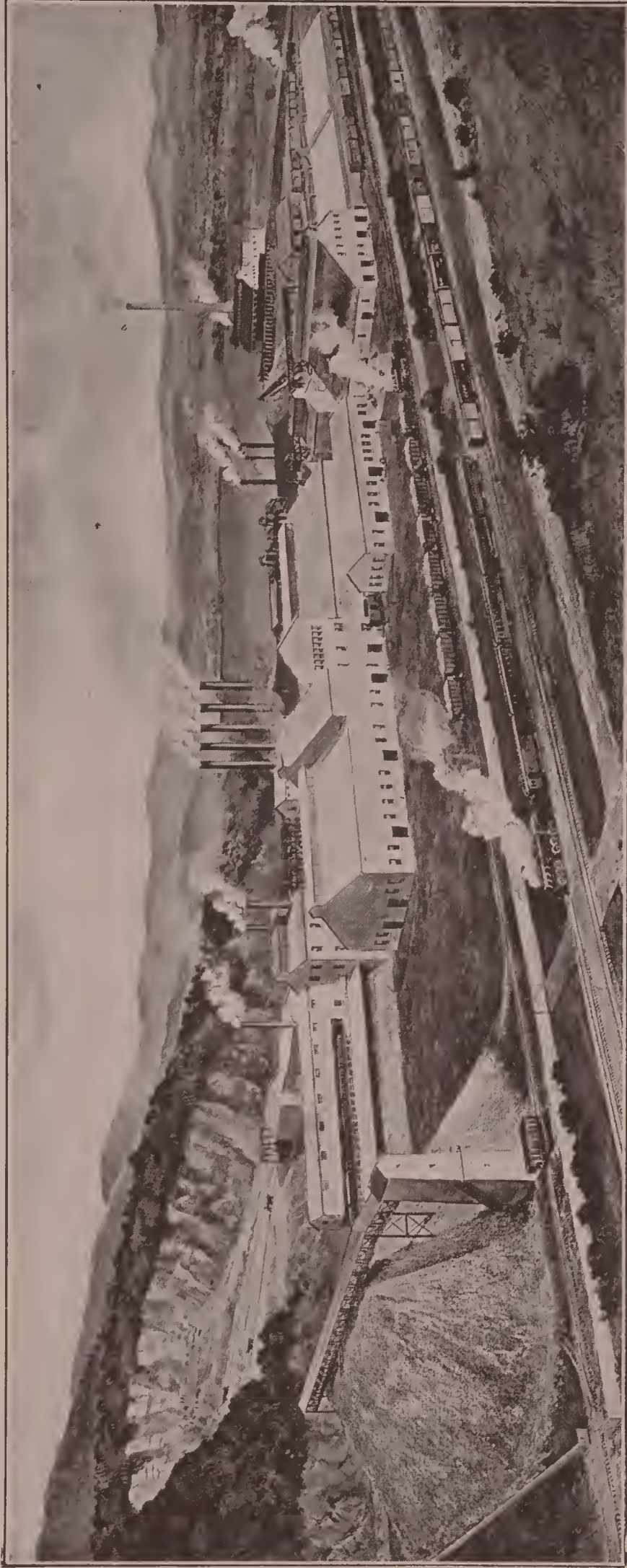
There are electric chafing dishes, too, equally as fascinating for Bohemian and picturesque cooking parties of the old-fashioned kind, and there are tiny disk stoves for the sick room, the nursery, or for traveling, and stoves with larger disks, one, two or three of them, for every-day kitchen work.

Going beyond the kitchen, electricity is working wonders in the way of household comforts of every sort; dish washers, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, warming pads for aches and pains, curling irons and vibrators for your toilet table, toy stoves with no danger of fire for our juvenile cooks, heaters for chilly rooms in winter and fans that rob the hottest summer days of half their discomfort, all of these and many more are among the gifts that modern science is offering us.

Electricity has done great and marvelous things for the wide world's advancement. It now turns its energy to the help of the home maker and is setting a standard of cleanliness, comfort and efficiency which reflects itself in countless ways.

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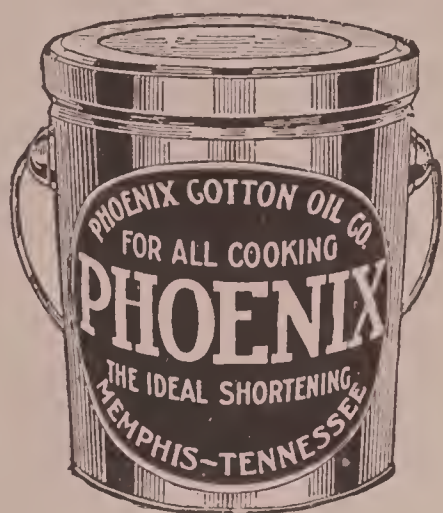
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